IN THIS ISSUE—AUTUMN LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 51, No. 51 | Four Sections | TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 24, 1936 | Established A.D. 1887 | 10 Cents

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA OTTAWA ONT DEC 31/35/36

THE FRONT PAGE

The Summer Photograph Competition is extended to the end of this month, and the customary Five Dollar prize will be awarded for the best entry received up to Saturday noon of each week to and including Saturday, October 31, unless in the opinion of the Editor no entry is deserving of that distinction. This week we are glad to award the prize to William Harland of Toronto, for an excellent piece of still-life pattern.

The annual prize of the Canadian Women's Press Club for the best piece of writing by a woman writer has been awarded this year to Audrey Alexandra Brown for a short prose piece published in SATURDAY NIGHT. *Since the Editor was one of the judges—a position which he recklessly accepted without realizing that some of his contributors might be among the entrants—we should feel some diffidence about this award, if it were not that Miss Brown's was the only entry to appear on the selection list of all three of the judges. The other judges were W. J. Healy, Provincial Librarian of Manitoba and a former journalist, and S. Morgan Powell of the Montreal Star.*

The series of radio addresses under the title of "The Broken Arc", sponsored by the Canadian Radio Corporation and delivered in alternate weeks by Dr. Stanley Russell of Toronto and the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, *is now scheduled for 7.30 p.m. E.S.T. every Wednesday evening. The Editor will speak next Wednesday on "Training the Emotions", and Dr. Russell will be heard on November 4 on "The Place of Forgotten Footsteps". This broadcast is transmitted from most of the Corporation stations of the Eastern and Central networks, and can be heard in practically all Canadian territory east of Saskatchewan.*

•

EMPIRE OBLIGATIONS

IF THE British Empire has any obligations to Canada—and if it has not it does not seem to be of much importance to us,—it follows as a matter of course that Canada has obligations to the Empire. This very simple and obvious fact seems to have been left out of sight in a good deal of the recent discussion upon the subject. Concerning just what the obligations are on both sides there may be room for wide differences of opinion, but discussion which assumes that there are no obligations at all, or that they are all on one side, is futile and misleading.

That any obligation resting on Canada towards the rest of the British Empire is not one enforceable by state authority may be admitted at once. Canadians cannot be taxed or subjected to any other compulsion, while in Canada, by any other authority than their own Government. The British Government cannot put Canada in a state of war. Only the Canadian Government can do that. But it is possible for the Canadian Government to be under an obligation to put Canada in a state of war, as a result of some action taken by the British Government. The question whether that situation has arisen—whether Canada is under obligation to be in a state of war because Great Britain is in a state of war—is one which will have to be determined by the circumstances of each individual case, and determined by the Canadian Government, responsible to the Canadian people. It is no use trying to formulate a binding rule for determining it in advance. It may at times be a difficult and embarrassing question, and because of our geographical position a good deal may depend on the degree of sympathy with the British position felt by the Americans, or at any rate by the better class among them, those whose opinions are influential in Canada.

Our own belief is that there is a strong probability that the question will be neither difficult nor embarrassing—that Great Britain is very unlikely to enter into any war in which she will not have the strong sympathy of the world's other great democracy, and that in any such war Canada, and probably all the rest of the Dominions, will feel an overwhelming obligation to support her. And when we speak of the "strong sympathy" of the United States, we do not necessarily mean that the United States would have to be in the war before Canada would be obligated to enter it. There are many considerations which might limit the United States to a policy of friendly neutrality—as they did in 1914-16—in a war in which Canada ought to be a participant.

2 2 2

SOME LOOSE THINKING

LOOSE thinking about the nature of the Empire is having some very peculiar results in Canada. One serious source of error is the result of regarding it as something from which the component members can withdraw at any time for their own reasons and without notice given. The absurdity of this concept has seldom been more effectively, nor more unintentionally, shown up than by Mr. Pierre Desrosiers, president of the Ligue des Patriotes of Montreal, when he told his fellow-members last week that although Canada does not want to participate in any war she is a true member of the Empire. "We are not revolutionaries. We want to live in the British Empire under the Union Jack. If England is not satisfied, she can get out of the Empire," he said.

Mr. Desrosiers does not appear to have discussed any further the precise nature and value of a British Empire minus Great Britain—the chief source of its defensive strength and its financial power, and the chief market for the products of the Dominions. Yet if Canada is free to leave the Empire when she chooses, it is perfectly obvious that Great Britain must be equally so; and if both of these propositions are true we suggest that the best thing Canada can do in so troublous a world as the present would be to apply for and accept the more reliable protection that would be available to her as a protectorate of the United States.

2 2 2

BRITISH MIGRATION

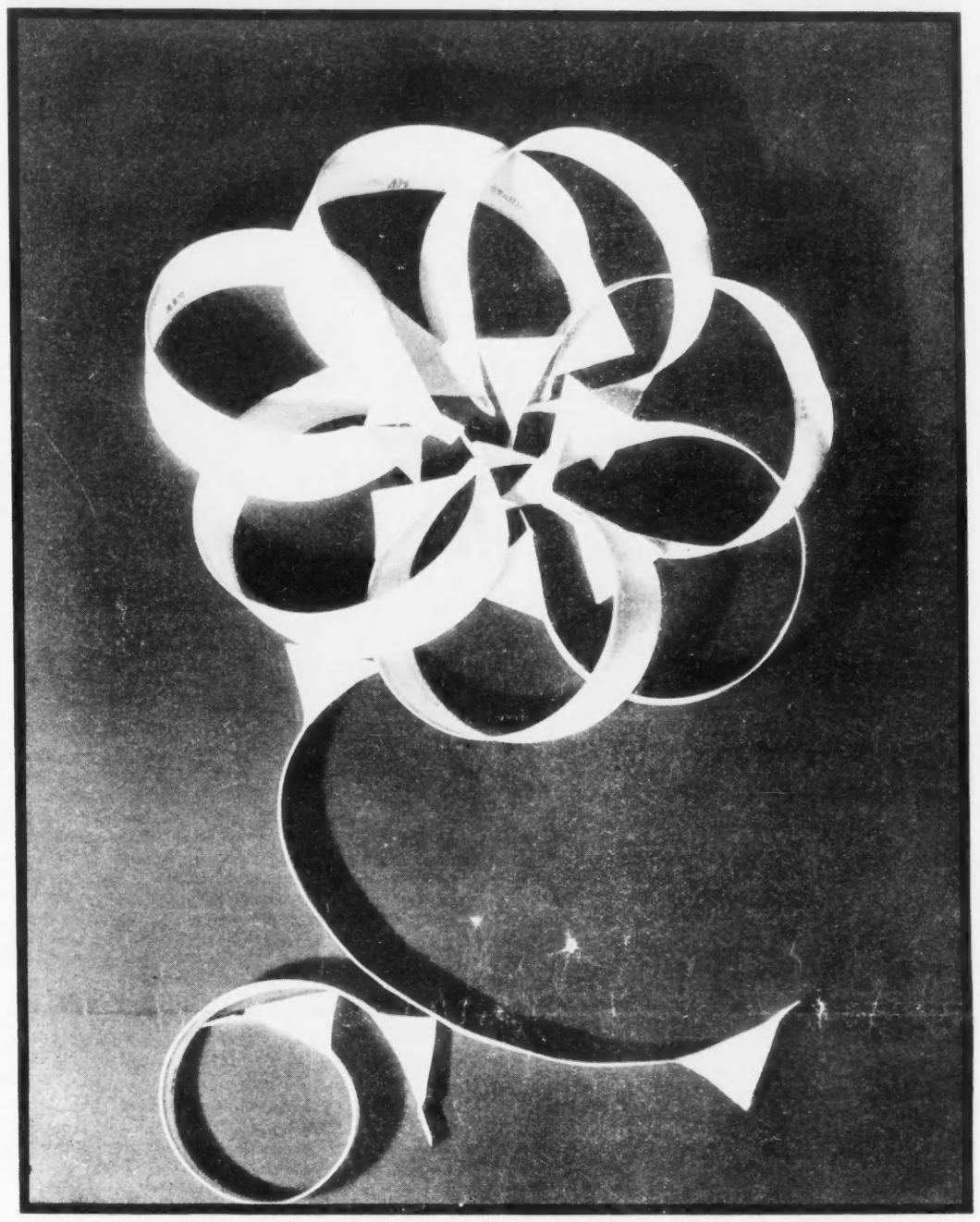
THERE is an encouraging revival, in many parts of Canada, of interest in the subject of immigration, accompanied by a growing realization that in a country such as this, under a wise economic system, an increase in population does not necessarily have to be accompanied by a proportional increase in export trade. Though there has been little use in dwelling upon the point during the past few years, we still feel that an increase in population is the one thing, after an increase in the price level (which is now rapidly coming into effect), that will make tolerable the debt burden on the over-extended capital equipment of this country and afford its citizens the prospect of a reasonably high standard of living.

It would be unfortunate, however, if this revived interest in immigration should be associated with a serious miscalculation of the ease with which such immigration can be brought about. There is a widespread and entirely erroneous belief in Canada that there are huge sums of government appropriations available in the United Kingdom for the purpose of aiding the settlement of residents of that country in any of the Dominions. The basis of this belief appears to be an Act of 1922, by which the Secretary of State was authorized to contribute on a fifty-fifty basis to any approved scheme for that purpose, up to a maximum of three million pounds in each of the subsequent fifteen financial years. The point about this legislation which is overlooked is the fact that the amounts thus granted had to be voted by Parliament in each year, and that the unexpended balances had to be surrendered and did not become available for future years. The period covered by the Act is now practically at an end; no more money will become available under it after 1938, and not more than three million pounds will be available in each twelve-month period until the Act expires.

The amount actually expended under this legislation has been very small compared with what was contemplated, being little over six million pounds in thirteen years, and since 1928 the annual vote has dwindled almost to zero—which of course does not prove that it could not be raised again to something near the three million limit by prompt and energetic co-operation by the Governments of any of the Dominions.

There is, we suspect, somewhat less conviction

(Continued on Page 15)



"A COLLARFLOWER." A Five Dollar Prize in the Summer Photograph Competition has been awarded William Harland, 34 Lillian Street, Toronto, for this ingenious photographic novelty. Recomar camera, 1/2 sec. at F16, commercial ortho film, two photofloods.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

DON'T look now, but isn't that Christmas coming?

•

One by one the perils of aviation are being reduced. An American airline announces that it is dispensing with hostesses.

•

And then there is the story of the hitch-hiker who took out car insurance on his thumb.

•

Baked Pies—Apple, blueberry or raisin. Front pockets and collar. Sand, brown or navy.—*Advertisement in the Toronto "Evening Telegram".*

We'll take vanilla.

•

The trouble with the world is not too many problems but too many solutions.

•

In Mazo de la Roche's latest novel gas is petrol, a flashlight is an electric torch and a pie is a tart. All of which suggests the need for a Canadian translation.

Still, Canada will never have to pay as much as other countries for national defence. It costs nothing to upkeep the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

•

Mr. Gilwilliger, our indefatigable inventor, is now at work on a tomato can with a zipper.

•

A literary critic wants to know where all our romantic writers have got to. We don't know, but we suspect they have all turned their hand to writing advertisements.

•

At last Canada is going to do something about aviation. The government has evidently reached the conclusion that the airplane is here to stay.

•

There is also the story of the chap who tired of waiting for a street-car and lit a cigaret to get a lift.

•

Esther says she hopes that President Roosevelt will be re-elected because it would be such a nuisance having to remember the name of the new President.

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

BY WILFRED CANTWELL SMITH

THE youth of the world convened. They were serious and earnest, prepared to work hard for peace. Very conscious of a community that bound them all together, they were friendly and glad to see each other, anxious to co-operate and to unite. A sense of unity, of having so much in common, was evident—the youth felt there was more in common between them, progressive young people from thirty-four countries, than there is between the individual members of, say, one particular nation. For one thing, youth all over the world are having a pretty bad time, faced with similar problems that they must solve, or perish.

One noticeable attitude of most delegates was the belief—it was practically a faith—that peace can be attained. This was very refreshing for the sort of people from this side of the Atlantic who have come to the despondent conclusion that Europe will not be saved from war, or who spend their time discussing what they will do when war breaks out. The League of Nations Societies called this Congress to see what youth could do to avert war; and the youth came, to spend their time discussing what to do now.

THEY were encouraged by finding themselves not alone in considering their efforts important. Certain reactionary world-forces deemed it worth while to try to render the Congress sterile. Later, on finding the youth refusing to be ineffectual and passive, they tried to disrupt it. A good deal of time and energy was taken up in not combating (since a conflict of any sort was exactly what these elements were aiming at), but frustrating the skilful attempt to create dissension. Only close scrutiny made obvious what was happening. Then it was significant that at the last moment the delegations of Germany, Italy, Japan and a few other countries were refused permission from their governments to leave their own borders. The majority of the youth wished to unite for peace with all who were willing to unite. Those who refused, with one excuse or another, stood self-condemned; those who pretended to co-operate, but carried out their instructions of subverting common action, were equally dangerous.

This interplay of tremendous forces helped to make the delegates realize adequately the situation with which they were dealing. So did contact with the delegates from oppressed China and especially from Spain. These latter arrived directly from the front, one not having had time to change his uniform. The Canadian delegation entertained the Spanish at dinner one evening, and were forced to become vividly aware that the question of defending progress and humanity against reaction and vested interest can be a grim one. The usual comparative happiness of the Canadians, though always pervaded with the general seriousness of the Congress, clashed unpleasantly with the sorrow of those who were subjected to the bitterness of modern war, and who had survived brothers or fiances or at least close friends in the past month. Those of us who had been in Germany or Italy and knew the sort of thing with which they were contending could at least begin to sympathize with them adequately; and began to wonder, too, what else mattered in this urgent world.

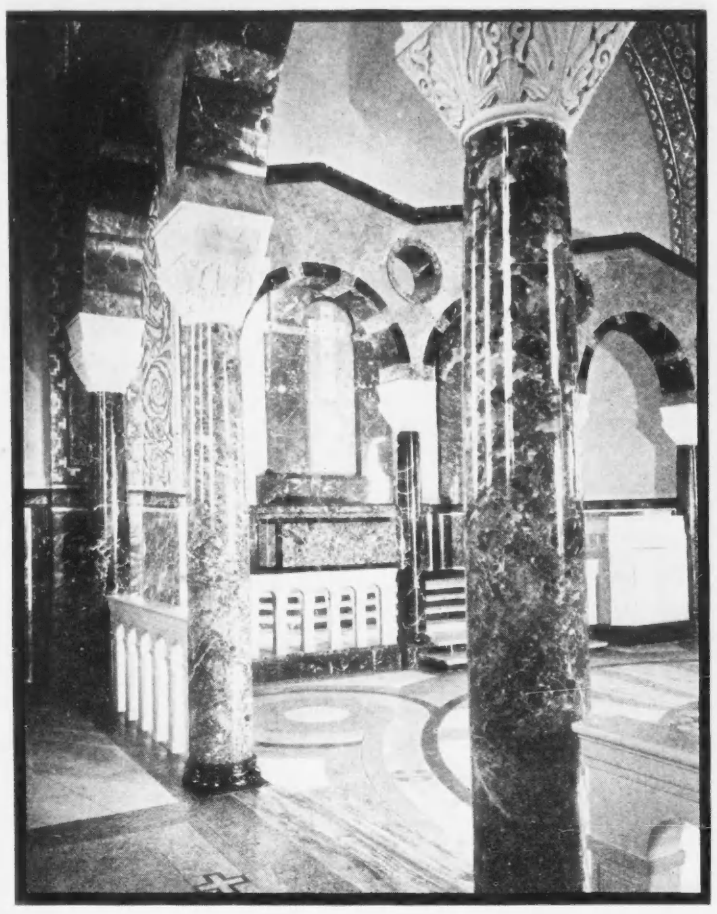
THE advocacy of collective action among nations; the reiterated insistence upon third party arbitration, the readiness to subordinate national sovereignty to international jurisdiction, were due not merely to an academic acceptance of regulations between national entities. Firstly, of course, the delegates had no need to fear recall if they deliberated for the good of the world community instead of in the immediate interests of the individual state which they represented; but in addition to that, the spirit of a world community was in the air. For four centuries now, nations have been dominant and have become such an accepted and supreme part of our thinking, that many people are still unaware of the birth of internationalism in post-war loyalties. The utter lack of race or color prejudice was perhaps even more noticeable than at Ottawa last May.

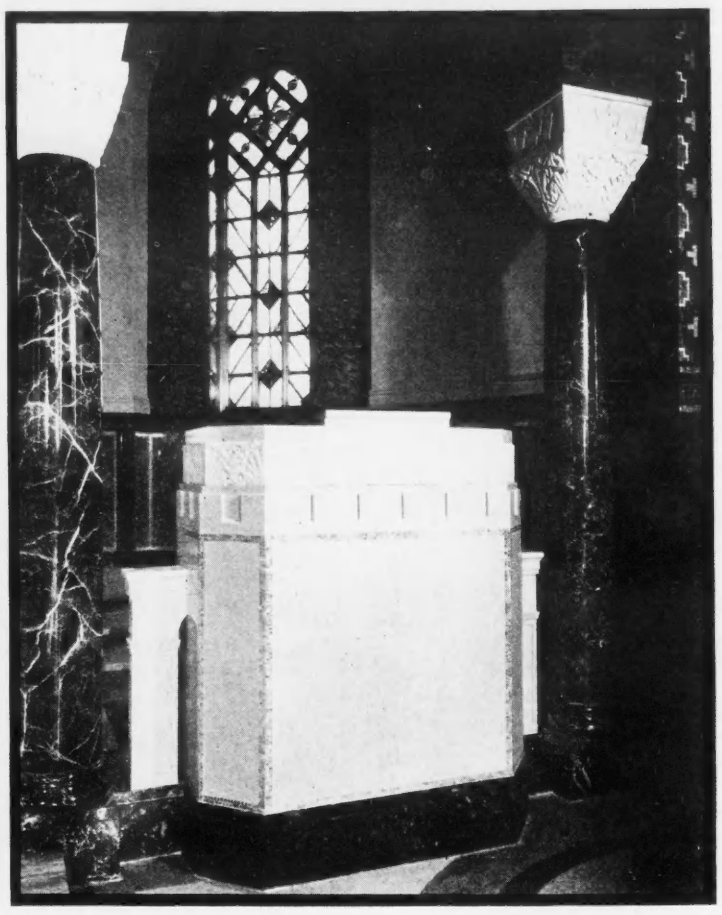
The members of the British Empire took advantage of the opportunity to meet together. An intense hatred of the word "imperialism" and all that it stands for, with exploitation and vested interest and conquest and race superiority, went hand in hand with the sense of a bond of peculiar fraternity. In the "Commonwealth", as we were repeatedly asked to call it by the delegates from India and the Irish Free State, are to be found, among the post-war generation at least, those especially conscious of having much in common, especially ready to work together to bring in the new age—to work together as a community of free and equal peoples. All the Dominions insisted that they and their fellows in India and the colonies, as well as the minorities within the Dominions, be recognized on an identical footing.

IN THE Commonwealth meetings, and in the Congress as a whole, Canada played a remarkably conspicuous part. She often had the initiative; she was looked up to and her experience on various questions was asked; and in general she was recognized, even by the United States, as being years ahead of most countries in the youth movement. This was a direct result of the Canadian Youth Congress held in May; and was very gratifying as a proof of how

(Continued on Page 15)

A STRIKING MEMORIAL CHAPEL. To enshrine the memory of his family and to provide a mortuary chapel for the community in which he spent his boyhood, Thomas Foster, ex-mayor of the City of Toronto, has erected near Uxbridge, Ontario, the temple pictured on this page. Designed by the Toronto architects, Craig & Madill, the temple is sumptuously Byzantine in form but chastely modern in appearance. The floors of the interior are of rich colored terrazzo and marble mosaics wrought in symbolic designs. Under each of the four great arches a marble screen with balustrade separates the crossing from transepts, apse and nave. Sixteen marble columns, four to each screen, supporting three arches with pierced marble tynpanum above, are features of the interior. The columns are in veri-colored Italian marbles with carved Devon Stone capitals and dosserets. The southern transept contains three family crypts above each of which there is a beautiful memorial window. *Left.* Altar from the north transept. *Middle.* Family crypts from the north transept, and symbolic floor. *Right.* The west elevation.





FIRST DAYS OF CIVIL WAR IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL

BY JEAN HOUPERT

M. Houpert is on the staff of the Department of French in the University of Toronto. He was holidaying in Spain when the civil war broke out, and in the following article records his experiences and impressions.

THE second of July I passed the Spanish border on my way to Madrid where I was to take a summer course. The first impression, drawn from the people with whom I travelled between Barcelona and Madrid, was rather complex. With the familiarity common to all Latin people they soon entered into conversation, and politics were discussed almost exclusively. Coming from France, this was nothing new to me. It was unusual however to see two of the men with revolvers and bullets. Another astonishing thing was that some men wore ties, others did not, but without exception their shirts were buttoned to the chin. I learned later that wearing a tie meant being a "nationalist"; those without were good "republicans". Finally the most striking thing to be observed was the number of soldiers and "guardias civiles" traveling with rifle and ammunition.

In Madrid, a very splendid city, life was going on undisturbedly in appearance. To a foreigner the newspapers only indicated the seriousness of the situation through the hatred they displayed.

TWO days after my arrival I was greatly shocked. In the very house where I was staying, a young man, eighteen years old, disappeared. Two days later his mother received a telephone call; she was advised to come to him. She found him killed with two bullets in his head. His crime? He was reading the monarchist paper "A. B. C."! Each night, in Madrid, dozens of people, leftist and rightist were killed. There was no inquiry, no report in the press.

On late the nineteenth, Calvo Sotelo, former minister of Primo de Rivera, recognized leader of the monarchist group in the Cortes, was arrested at his home at three in the morning by nineteen "Guards of Assault". He tried to call police headquarters to find out if he were arrested by government order, and was prevented from doing it by a guard who cut the telephone wire. Taken out by force to an unknown place, he was tortured for six hours, then killed, and his mutilated body abandoned in a cemetery morgue, where, late in the afternoon, his wife was allowed to take it away. Over-strained by such an ordeal, she died herself three days later.

It has been alleged that, a lieutenant of the Guard of Assault having been killed July 12, his friends avenged his death by killing Calvo Sotelo. Two things may be said: first, the lieutenant was not tortured; second, there is no proof that he was killed by members of a nationalist party. The government, then headed by Mr. Quiroga, did not make any move for the prosecution and punishment of the murderers, and its inaction was understood as a passive approval of the assassination of the opposition leader.

At any rate this assassination was the actual cause of the army's rebellion which started on July 16 in the Spanish zone of Morocco. In Madrid, where the most rigid censorship was enforced, we learned of this uprising only Saturday night, July 18, the government announcing that it was practically crushed. But that same night at the War Office, arms were distributed to communists, anarchists and members of the U. G. T. (Union General de Trabajadores) whom we may call syndicalists. At the same time in the jails all prisoners known to be "antifascist" were freed and armed.

THE next day, Sunday the nineteenth, this so-called "popular militia" occuped every street corner, stopping, questioning, and searching every pedestrian and automobile that did not wave some kind of a red card. At that time no trains were coming in or going out of Madrid; we were cut off from the outside world for a week without mail or any kind of news except government broadcasts.

Monday and Tuesday, July 20 and 21, were the most dreadful. The popular militia, supplied with arms and all the ammunition they could use, went wild, shooting without even knowing why. Every automobile had been requisitioned for the needs of the militiamen, who, driving at full speed in the wide avenues of Madrid, shot at anyone who did not raise his fist quickly enough. Windows were to be closed and curtains to be taken off, and people were ordered not to look in the streets. For having transgressed this order two Englishmen and a Swiss were badly wounded and ultimately died. However every radio owner was ordered to leave open one exterior window, to have his radio close to it and turn it on as loud as possible, until midnight "so that the militiamen in the street could hear the news" (and so that no one could dare to get any station but Madrid!). All night the outside rooms were to be lighted.

THE regiment of the "Montana," garrisoned in Madrid, rose against the government. After a three-hour siege by the militia it surrendered Monday morning. Then a most awful slaughter took place: sixteen hundred officers, soldiers and civilians were mowed down with machine guns. Three days later bodies were still visible lying in the courtyard. Monday night twenty churches and convents of Madrid were set afire by the militiamen. Among them were the Cathedral San Isidro, filled with art treasures, and the Basilica of Atoche, where the pastor was killed, then beheaded and for three days his head hung from the bell-tower. During the next few days every church, convent and chapel in Madrid (except those of purely foreign character) was profaned, confiscated and occupied by the militia. A good many aristocratic residences shared the same fate, foremost among them the Medinaceli palace.

The very first day of the revolution, great hotels in the centre of the city had been occupied and more or less plundered, since the militiamen were to be fed and served anywhere they liked. At the Hotel National, the manager was thrown from a fifth floor window. At the Hotel Palace the porter, and the interpreter, a Swiss, were killed outright; the manager, a Frenchman, was taken to prison and it was discovered later that he had been killed. The Savoy had no casualties but its façade was riddled with bullets.

WHAT was going on in the prisons? We shall perhaps know some day. On July 27 the French consul rescued five Franciscan friars, French by birth, who had been in jail then for a week and were condemned to death. Three times they had been submitted to a fake execution: put to the wall, eyes bandaged, firing squad ordered to fire but the cartridges were blank. Then they were taken back to their cell and told that perhaps the next day the execution would be real.

As to the government, from the very first day it was powerless and overrun by extremists. I could quote here a lieutenant of the Guards of Assault, who searched the house where I was staying, July 22, and told us that the government was unable to control the militia it had armed; but there are better proofs still. That same day, the Chilean embassy was invaded by a squad of militiamen, who kept the Ambassador silent by pointing a revolver at him, and searched the embassy. The Ambassador addressed a formal protest to the Spanish government, and was not even answered; he then called a meeting of the diplomatic corps and a delegation was sent to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had to admit that he was helpless. There were supposedly three thousand civil guards in Madrid, but the government distrusted them so much that they were never seen on the street. In their place, the militiamen were sent to guard the foreign embassies and consulates. I suppose that the English Embassy refused them, for I saw none there, and the rumor was that the German Embassy, where at one time there were as many as six hundred Germans, had armed thirty men of its own.

A FEW days after the violation of the Chilean Embassy, July 29, the English Embassy tried to organize a caravan of about thirty foreign cars to Valencia. Every nationality was accepted and the English attaché himself went to the police headquarters to ask for the necessary permits. He was answered that the government could not guarantee the safety of such a caravan and that permits should be asked of the syndicalist, communist and anarchist committees.

It is commonly said that the Spanish government is not communist, and that, numerically speaking, the communist party is of very small importance in Spain. This is perfectly true, but numerical membership and real importance are two different things. In Madrid since July 20 the real power has been in the hands of the committees headed by communist and anarchist leaders. The only flags to be seen were the red flag with the hammer and the sickle, or the anarchist flag, black and red, mourning and blood, as they say themselves. To my knowledge the French consul between the 20th and 30th of July saved from death eleven French people, and in every case the projected execution was with the formal order of the communist committee in Madrid and the presence of a communist delegate to carry out the order.

ANOTHER point discussed is the importance of the foreign element in revolutionary activity in Spain. It is certain that in March last Bela Kun landed in Barcelona with the avowed aim of preparing the communist revolution. Bela Kun was in 1919 the head of the short-lived communist government in Hungary, and since then has been one of the high officials of the Third International.

Since the beginning of July hundreds of foreigners had settled in Cuatro Caminos, a section of Madrid. Most of them hardly spoke Spanish, they had no occupation, and the purpose of their coming did not seem to be very clear, until the twentieth of July, when all of them were busy.

On the 22nd of July the apartment of my Spanish hosts was searched twice; the first time by four militiamen headed by a Russian. On the 30th July three French planes landed at the Madrid airport. Immediately two were requisitioned, and paid for in gold, by government officials. The third made two trips to Alicante, taking the gold, and a few French women and children. Upon reaching Alicante the second time, it was taken by officials there and piloted back to Madrid by a Russian clothed in a Spanish uniform but who did not speak a word of Spanish.

I SAID above that July 20 and 21 were the most dreadful days. According to the government itself five thousand people were killed in Madrid during those two days. Then things became quieter. Fewer militiamen were to be seen in the streets, for the better part of them were sent to the Guadarrama front. In day-time at least it became possible to walk about, if you were prepared to be stopped, questioned and searched by anyone carrying arms who did not like your face. Saturday, the 25th, the government issued an order by which it was forbidden to stop anyone who could show a voting card. Until then a foreign passport or a "red" card was practically indispensable to walk in the street. The same day another order forbade members of the militia to be out with arms after 9 p.m. But this was a mere order.

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE TAJ MAHAL was the original inspiration for this unique memorial chapel near Uxbridge, Ontario, but in keeping with the Christian Faith, the earliest form of Christian architecture, that of Byzantium, was substituted for Indian architecture as a basis for the design.

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from The Front Page*)

in Great Britain than there was in 1928 that the future prosperity of that country requires a reduction of population. Improvement in both export and internal trade, the workings of the Ottawa agreements, and the improved organization of domestic agriculture, have combined to create a much more cheerful feeling in spite of the continued difficulties of some of the heavy industries. Any action taken by the British Government today would be motivated much more by an interest in the economic advancement of the Dominions than by the mere desire to redistribute British population. It will therefore be up to Canada to show that she has a genuine desire for additional population from Great Britain and a thoroughly practical plan for utilizing it to the best advantage.

THE HOUSING LOANS

WE ANTICIPATED that the presence of Mr. Arthur B. Purvis as chairman of the National Employment Commission would have the effect of producing more expeditious and more efficient steps towards the restoration of productive activity than could be expected from the unaided operations of the politicians; and that anticipation has been amply justified in the case of the fifty million dollar loan plan for housing repairs. By the simple device, suggested by Mr. Purvis, of giving a government guarantee for a portion of the sums advanced by the banks under this plan, operations are being started immediately instead of having to await the adoption of legislation next January or February. There is no type of expenditure more urgently needed, and none which will have a more extensive effect upon general employment. The housing equipment of the Canadian community has deteriorated at a shocking rate during the past six years, and without a considerable expenditure upon improvement a considerable part of it will soon become unusable, at any rate without danger to health and grave inconvenience to the occupants. The scheme as devised by Mr. Purvis and his fellow commissioners seems to involve no very serious risk, especially in view of the fact that both rentals and property values are fairly certain to rise during the next five years, which is the reverse of the condition under which the last great operation in government housing finance was carried out.

The working out of this scheme is largely due to the cordial and energetic sympathy of the Hon. Mr. Dunning, to whose persuasive powers the country is largely indebted for the fact that Mr. Purvis was induced to devote himself to this notable public service. Mr. Dunning points out that the success of the scheme will depend largely on the local co-operative effort put forth in different parts of the country, and it is earnestly to be hoped that an overwhelming majority of localities will do all that they possibly can to encourage their people to avail themselves of the new facilities. The inducements to such co-operation are very great. Localities which fail to give it will find themselves out-distanced both in housing facilities and in employment.

A NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM

THE statistical improvement which has taken place in almost every branch of business activity on this continent in the past few weeks would be almost bewildering—especially occurring in a time of presidential election uncertainty in the United States—if we had to regard it as a mere coincidence that during those same weeks a working arrangement as to currency was first made possible and then actually realized as between Great Britain, France and the United States. But it is not a coincidence; it is cause and effect. We do not think the Whaley-Eaton Service, of Washington, exaggerates when it says that "In essence a new world financial system is instituted." Indeed no statement could greatly exaggerate the importance of this definite alignment of the three strongest financial countries for the stabilization of the world price level.

For the sense of reassurance which all business enterprise has drawn from the sterling-dollar-franc alliance is not due to its expectation of a mere stabilization of exchanges, without regard to the price level which might ensue. It is due to the belief that the international currency system thus created will be used, in President Roosevelt's phrase, "to protect domestic values." It was undoubtedly the unwillingness of the French to unpin their currency system from gold, and thereby to join in obviating a further disastrous decline in commodity prices, that led to the failure of the World Economic Conference of 1933; and so long as the French, with their immense share of the world's gold, insisted upon giving it a fixed value in terms of francs, no general international management of money was possible. Competition for gold between the three great nations which alone have any substantial power to obtain it will now presumably cease, since none of them has any object to pursue in acquiring more of it than is necessary to preserve its own domestic price level. The raising of the price offered for gold in dollars or francs does not in itself attract more gold to the country raising the price, for its effect is rather to diminish the purchasing power of the dollar or franc abroad, thereby raising the prices to Americans, or Frenchmen, first of imported goods, and eventually of all goods in the same ratio.

END OF THE GOLD STANDARD

THE gold standard, with its supposed automatic operation, has completely disappeared, and has been replaced by a system of management of the currency in each of the three countries, aiming at the stabilization of domestic prices as its first objective, and secondarily at the avoidance of violent or temporary changes in exchange rates, so far as this is compatible with the first objective. Permanent fixity of the exchange rates, even within fairly wide limits, is not aimed at, or is at least not a primary objective. But it is obvious that if the purchasing power over commodities of the franc and the dollar is to be kept as it now is, the relationship between the franc and the dollar is likely also to remain pretty close to what it now is.

The chief upsetting factor in the exchange rate system in recent years has been the flight from country to country of a vast mass of wealth invested in short term credits, whose owners have shifted it every time they thought they saw a profit or a greater degree of security to be obtained by so doing. The new agreement should greatly reduce this nuisance, first by lessening the prospect of gain resulting from such transfers, and second by employing the stabilization funds of all three countries to offset the gold movements produced by them. It is possible, though hardly likely, that there may be some further increase in the monetary value of gold in one or all of the three countries, but we think it unlikely that this increase will be great, and we believe that the commodity purchasing power of the gold ounce is definitely at its peak, and may be expected to decline, though perhaps slowly, over a period of some years.

HOLY BLOSSOM CELEBRATION

THE celebration tomorrow of the eightieth anniversary of the Holy Blossom Synagogue in this city is an event of unusual interest, as may be judged from the participation in it of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and of representatives of the principal Protestant Christian denominations. This congregation, which is the oldest of its faith in Toronto, has for many years been a powerful influence in the spiritual and intellectual life of the community, and its pulpit, successively occupied by Rabbi Solomon Jacobs, Barnett R. Brickner, Ferdinand M. Isserman, and Maurice N. Eisendrath, has afforded generous support to innumerable worthy causes outside of the scope of Hebrew religious and social effort. The congregation has now outgrown the facilities afforded by the building on Bond Street, and will shortly undertake the erection of a new synagogue in which to carry on its work of advancing the most progressive and forward-looking trends in modern Judaism.

THE NEW TORONTO GLOBE

OUR feelings about the changes in the Toronto *Globe* can best be compared with those of a man who has long expected the demise of an old but latterly helpless friend, and who has mentally divided up the estate of that friend among the natural beneficiaries, and who suddenly finds that thanks to an intravenous injection his old friend is now running round the streets again, as spry as ever, but quite unrecognizable both in garb and in mentality. There is a momentary feeling of relief at not having to attend a funeral (funerals of deceased journals have been painfully frequent of late), and a momentary feeling of disappointment at not being able to congratulate the beneficiaries of the estate; but for any more enduring feelings than these we shall have to wait until we see what the real effect of the rejuvenation upon a body so nearly deceased is going to be.

We incline to the view that Toronto would be better served with a single morning paper, a condition which seems to work well in Montreal, Winnipeg, and other considerable cities. On the other hand, if there is to be competition it is well that that competition should be real, and that each of the newspapers engaged in it should be earnestly trying to be as good a newspaper as it possibly can. The *Globe* in recent years was always trying to be good, but never trying to be a good newspaper. It espoused many causes, some of them excellent in themselves, but nearly all of them thoroughly unsuitable as major policies for a secular newspaper. Since its addiction to these causes prevented it from being a good newspaper, we do not think it was able to be of much use to them; for it is only a good newspaper that can be of much use to any cause. The new owners are, we believe, honestly desirous of making their property a good newspaper. In that change there is matter for considerable gratulation.

We may also, we think, quite properly congratulate the new owners as well as the public. We are not sure that they will make much money out of their venture, but they will have a tremendous lot of fun with it—especially if they allow it to be run by professional newspaper men. If they let it get too much into the hands of clergymen or race track operators or uplifters or even politicians they will not have so much fun.

—Cartoon by Strube.

HORATIUS BLUM & CO.—The three stood calm and silent, and looked upon the foes.

FIRST DAYS OF CIVIL WAR

(*Continued from Page 14*)

If things had been quieter during the day, they were worse at night. Hundreds of "suspects" were arrested in their homes, taken to the parks and shot. As late as the 29th of July I I still saw bodies being loaded on a truck at a gate of the Buen Retiro. All these bodies were said to be carried to the Casa del Campo just outside Madrid.

AS TO news, we had only the radio announcements of the government, repeated in the papers at night. Victory upon victory was announced until the morning of the 24th, when the roaring of cannon was suddenly heard. From then on the most fantastic rumors were heard in Madrid.

But on the 25th the town of Albacete had been reoccupied by government forces, thus freeing the railroad to Valencia and Alicante. The next day the first train left Madrid, and from then on, upon pressing request of their embassies, the foreigners left that city.

With a group of forty-five Frenchmen and Belgians I reached Alicante the 31st of July. We stayed in this quiet city two days, and by that time our group numbered one hundred and fifty.

Unfortunately our arrival coincided with the organization of the communist militia, and three young commissioners, whose commission consisted only of an ample supply of red ribbon, threatened to prevent fifteen nuns and two priests, all French born and dressed in civilian clothes, from sailing on the "Sidi-bel-Abès." But there were in the harbor three destroyers, two French and one English, and the naval officer who supervised our sailing very firmly replied that all the foreigners present would leave. They believed that the Sidi-bel-Abès, coming from Oran and going to Marseille had only a limited time to stay in Alicante, and that by stamping the passports at the rate of about fifteen an hour and taking ten minutes to search a suit case, they would prevent some of us, and especially the nuns, from sailing. When the officer had told them that he alone would give the boat the order to leave and that they could take all the time they liked, they understood very well, and the last hundred passports were stamped within an hour. So on the 2nd of August at 6 a.m. we left Spain, saluted by raised fists, to which the spontaneous answer of our whole group was a cry of deliverance.

Whatever opinion we held before July 20, the Spanish revolution appeared to us as the height of barbarism, ferocity and stupidity; and the so-called loyalist forces as an army of men intoxicated with wine, blood and the smell of gunpowder, whose leaders were bandits.

As to the issue of the war, it may be doubtful still, but before speaking of "Democracy" and "Fascism" it would be better to find out what Democracy may mean in Spain, for Spaniards, with a Spanish background; and to leave to the Italians word "Fascism" its Italian meaning.

To witness in Spain at present a terrible war, a religious war with all its intolerance and dogmatism; the war of Spanish tradition, a part of Western civilization, against communism.

WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

(*Continued from The Front Page*)

effective a youth congress may be. The value of organized and concerted action could hardly have been more apparent.

One of the outstanding results of the Congress was the increase of enlightenment. Study, the exchange of information and ideas, meeting young people from different backgrounds, with different postulates—or more likely with similar postulates, wherever they might come from—could not fail to be valuable; but above all was the introduction of delegates personally into the midst of the world situation. They came away realizing what it is all about; with a clear grasp of the underlying forces at work in the world. This also gave them an enthusiasm to go back to their constituencies and to lead other youth to study and study and study the present situation, to realize what actually is going on; forcing youth to take interest *and action* in affairs, lessening the susceptibility to propaganda and distorted news, enabling them to read news analytically and understandingly, and impressing them with the urgency of the question. Youth, in the present crisis, wants to be intelligent and aware. The Congress will prove to be their most important factor.

SECONDLY, the Congress had the specific result of organization. In spite of fascist attempts to keep progressive forces disunited, the youth achieved unified organization, with historically significant success. The World Youth Council issuing from the Congress is the first step on the way to a powerful youth movement. No one who is aware of the difference made in Canada by the Canadian Youth Council can doubt the potentialities of its international counterpart. To render the youth of the world intelligently cognizant of world affairs and their causes, and then to render those youth organized, capable of expressing themselves and of acting with effect, are the enthusiastic aims of the youth movement. The attainment of these aims has been made possible by the first world youth congress.

PHOTO COMPETITION

A Five Dollar Prize has been awarded to William Haddad, 24 Lillian Street, Toronto, for his decidedly novel "A Collaflower," which is reproduced on the Front Page. Honorable Mention awards of One Dollar each have been made to E. W. Stubbson, 90 King George Road, Toronto; F. M. Ewart, 1007 Mayfair Avenue, Montreal; Harold T. Smith, Annapolis Royal, N.S.; William Williams, Bank of Commerce, Vancouver; and Lawrence S. Day, 173 Strathallan Boulevard, Toronto.

ALICE IN CHINA

"ALICE IN MONEYLAND" GOES CHINESE.

"SO THIS," said the Mad Hatter, "is how we look in Chinese!"

"Oh dear," said Alice. "I feel so queer. I don't even understand myself."

"As if you ever did!" said the Dormouse.

The ancient and honorable characters of Confucius, reproduced herewith, are the opening sentences, not of "Alice in Wonderland," but of a Chinese translation of one of A. M. Mowat's "Alice in Moneyland" sketches which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT. The reproduction is made from a small section of the local newspaper of Chungking, Sze, West China, which regularly translates and publishes the sketches. SATURDAY NIGHT is indebted for a copy of the newspaper to Rev. James G. Endicott, M.A., of the West China Mission of the United Church of Canada, who says that his Chinese neighbors keenly follow the revised Adventures of Alice. Dr. Endicott writes: "Since they are at the present time feeling the pressure of the Japanese financial triumvirs who are 'widening and deepening the channels of International Trade',—and as a consequence we live under the shadow of the Mikado's naval guns, even two thousand miles inland,—my Chinese friends thoroughly enjoy the orations of the Triumvirate. They would like to know if you contemplate publishing the series in booklet form."

Dr. Endicott also mentions that several other features of SATURDAY NIGHT, including the Photograph Competition, are found interesting in West China. His copy of this weekly, he tells us, "starts with a friend in Hamilton, goes through our family, and then to my Chinese colleague in the English Department of the High School here. Finally the prize photographs are thrown on the screen through a Delineascope lantern and they come out very clear and beautiful."

This is merely a single, though perhaps an exceptionally picturesque, example of the work which is often done by one copy of SATURDAY NIGHT. Especially since the introduction of the new History of the Week feature, many readers of this paper in Canada send it abroad when they are finished with it, to find new and interested readers in other lands.

London, Eng., is Still the Style Centre for Men's Clothes

There is no short cut to the distinguished nonchalance achieved in suits made by the London tailors—their exclusiveness is traditional. We have successfully incorporated those rare and elusive qualities of comfort and ease combined with a distinctive smartness in men's clothing.

An interesting selection of the New Fall materials awaits your inspection.

FRED. C. McCONKEY
Makers of Distinctive Men's Clothes
11 Temperance St. - - - Toronto

Ask your local high class photo dealer to demonstrate

THE **LEICA**

Write for Free LEICA Literature

WALTER A. CARVETH & CO.
Canadian Wholesale Distributors
368 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

FOR THAT . . . . . *Sports-right* FLAIR

Imported Knitwear by STEWART

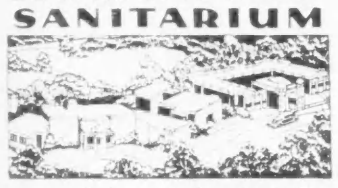
When a man's surrounded by one of these haughty-looking sweaters—specially imported from the Old Country for STEWART patrons—attention flies from the waist up! So, of course, women admire the STEWART sweaters and men want to wear them, too.

Sizes from $2.50

STEWART *Sweaters*

"STEWART" is the trade-mark of quality woollens imported by The B.V.D. Company Limited, Montreal, Canada, and London, England.

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM



A Community for reconstruction under competent medical care

To find a place where those suffering from nervous and mental disorders can be cared for intelligently, attractively, and thus prevent a problem to both physician and patient. Homewood offers such a place. Beautiful buildings, lovely grounds, scenic position (forty miles west), medical and nursing treatment, diet, exercise therapy, social service, and other proven efficient ways to restoring the patient to his normal, active life.

Address Rates moderate.
Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanatorium, Guelph, Ont.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
Mark S. Heilizman, Advertising Manager

Subscriptions to points in Canada and Newfoundland $4.00 per annum. Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates $5.00 per annum. United States and United States Possessions $6.00 per annum. All other countries $10.00 per annum. Single Copies 10 cts.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

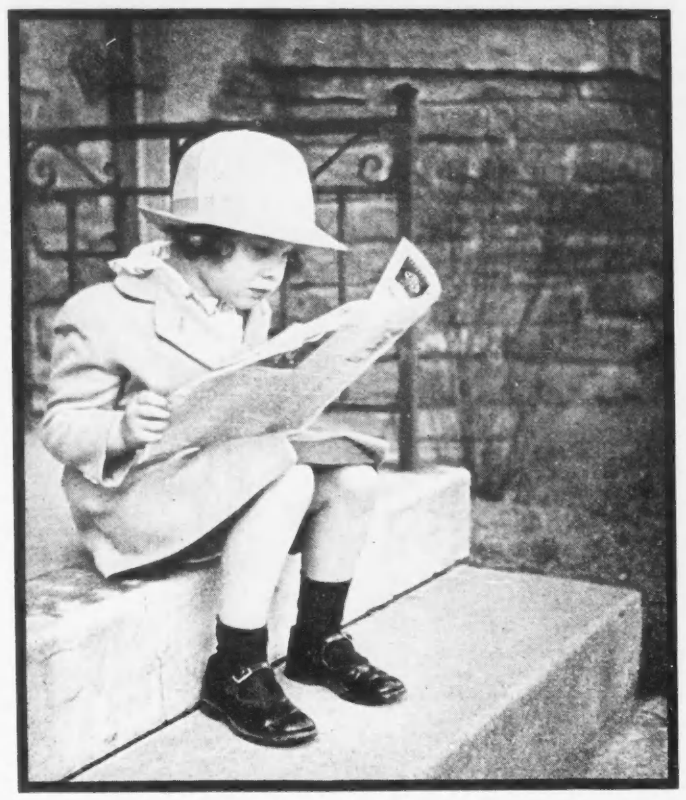
Advertising copy must be received not later than the morning of [illegible] to the representative of "Saturday Night" nearest to Toronto of place in which it is to appear. The Editor reserves the right to reject any copy he may deem unsuitable for this journal. Advertisers may be sure that no copy will be accepted from any source except that which we believe to be absolutely reliable. We will gladly answer any inquiry addressed to us regarding the reliability of any advertisement appearing in our columns. Subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any instance in which they find an advertisement in this paper misleading or otherwise objectionable. Such a report should be addressed to the Editor. Unless this is done we do not hold ourselves responsible for the claims made by our advertisers. No agent is authorized to insert advertisements in this paper except on the regular card rate. Advertisements can be accepted only on the basis of a contract with the Publisher.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHERBOURNE STREETS, TORONTO — CANADA

MONTREAL — New Birks Bldg.
WINNIPEG — 909 Birks Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK — Room 707, 330 Park Ave.

J. R. Mitchell — *Business Manager*
C. J. Croucher — *Assistant Business Manager*
J. F. Foy — *Circulation Manager*

Vol. 51, No. 51 Whole No. 2275



"EDITORIAL OR COMICS?" Honorable Mention Photograph, by Richard W. Beatie, 86 Baby Point Road, Toronto.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY

BY G. DE T. GLAZEBROOK

EVEN the most optimistic observers have been forced to admit that the possibility of war has become a factor which cannot be ignored. It is not necessary to believe that war is inevitable (for few things are inevitable) in order to make it desirable to examine the position in which Canada would be placed should war break out in the next few years. Both the Far East and Europe are possible fields of conflict, and it is not improbable that disturbances in the one would lead to war in the other. It appears, however, that Europe is at the moment the most dangerous area, and it is with Europe that this article is primarily concerned.

Canada is, as has often been said, 3000 miles removed from Europe geographically, and has comparatively little reason to fear an invasion of her territory. But in a war in which Great Britain was involved it is inconceivable that Canada should be disinterested. She is bound to Britain by allegiance to a common sovereign, by tradition, by sentiment, and by mutual interests. The entrance of Great Britain into a war would immediately raise in Canada the question of her own participation. The reasons for taking such action would be manifold; there are many Canadians who would wish to go to the aid of the mother country, whatever the issue; others who would feel, perhaps reluctantly, that a defeat of Great Britain would directly threaten the vital interests of Canada. As the leading democratic power in the west, Britain stands for a cause in which Canadians have a stake. The new despotism of dictatorships, whether of the right or the left, threatens to bring a world in which true progress can have little place and in which the liberty of the individual is crushed by a relentless and militaristic state. British sea power, whether beneficent or not in the eyes of foreigners, has long had significance for Canada by the maintenance of the lines of trade.

THERE would be strong arguments for participation in any major war, and it is hard to imagine a minor war in which Britain became involved. On the other hand, there have been arguments in Canada for a policy of isolation. Important sections and groups would be strongly opposed to any military operations except in defence of Canadian territory. If the issue arose of whether or not to go to war, there would be wide splits in Canadian opinion—so wide that no one can foresee the consequences. The question has often been discussed as to whether and by what means Canada could remain neutral. Canada is a country with a vast everything to lose and nothing to gain by war. But neutrality would be difficult, because of opinion in favor of intervention, because of the danger to trade, because of the imperial tie and because of the technical difficulties of any state in remaining neutral.

There is another way of looking at the problem thus posed: while it is problematical whether Canada would participate in a European war in which Britain was involved, it is reasonably certain that Canada would remain aloof from a European war in which Britain took no part. Hence becomes important to examine the situation from the British point of view: could Britain remain neutral in a major European war?

IT WILL, of course be urged that to imagine Great Britain is impossible that she is dependent on world trade and a world-wide empire, that she has never been disinterested in the relative strength of the continental Powers. It will further be urged that the development of aerial warfare has brought her within the very zone of battle. It is, however, also possible to make a case for the argument that Britain's interests would be best served by neutrality in any war which can at present be envisaged. First comes the lesson of the war of 1914-18. Given the appalling destruction of modern warfare, no state can gain, unless it be one which has nothing to lose. A country which is already reasonably stable and wealthy can only lose in some degree.

Britain's historic policy toward the continent was to maintain a balance of power and prevent the Low Countries from falling into the hands of a Great Power, which might from their shores threaten an invasion of England. As far as Europe was concerned, it was in pursuit of these aims that Britain became involved in war in 1914. It is submitted, however, that the position in these respects has fundamentally changed. The long-range aeroplane renders almost meaningless the distance between the Channel Ports and the flying-fields of the Great Powers. If London could be bombed from Berlin or Paris, does it matter much what lies between? The problem of the Channel is no longer a naval but an air problem, and Belgian neutrality cannot be carried some thousands of feet into the air.

THE balance of power has always been desirable for Britain since it protected her from the threat of any single state or group of states; but a sufficient balance already exists to ensure against an easy domination by any single power or group. Russia and France are bound together by an alliance the endurance of which is made likely by mutual interest. Germany is rapidly recovering her pre-war position, but is unlikely to attain a hegemony on the continent against the Franco-Russian group (and it must be remembered that the U.S.S.R. is far more powerful than the old empire).

In the struggle between the two doctrines of communism and fascism Britain has no immediate interest, for both are repugnant to her own conception of society. It may well prove, however, that this very conflict may tend toward maintaining a balance of power. She may well call for "a plague on both your houses," but must avoid the fate of a Mercutio.

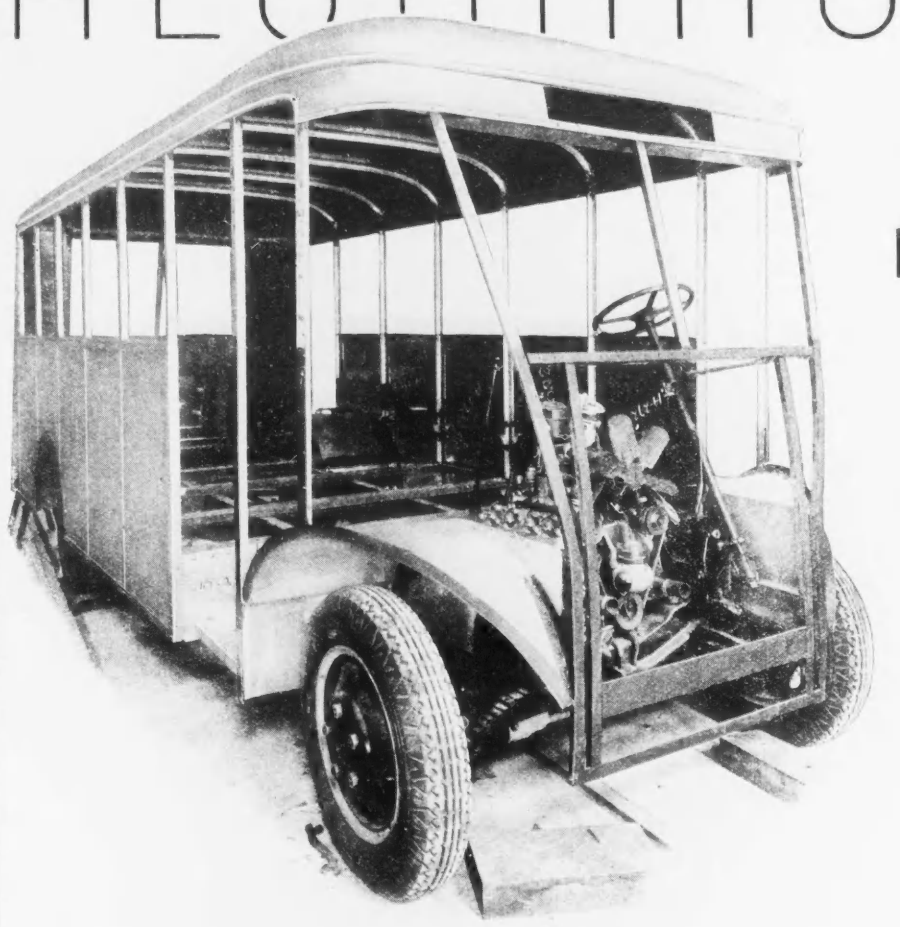
IT MAY be argued, therefore, that the very factors which threaten peace also indicate a new possibility of neutrality for Britain. What of the position of that wider Europe to which the Great Powers have staked claims? The Mediterranean has long been regarded as an area in which Britain had essential interests, and great stress has been laid on this passage to India. The recent Anglo-Egyptian Treaty once more guaranteed the British control of the Suez Canal. But while the Mediterranean route is of great value it is not a question of life and death. India and the East can equally be reached by the longer passage around Africa, made more feasible by British or South African control of strategic posts. There are those who hold that this is better and safer than the Mediterranean route, and at least it can be said that it is an alternative. Thus if the necessity arose, the Mediterranean could be abandoned.

Further afield again lie the territories of the Empire, and the avenues of trade without which the island cannot live. Communications are by sea and depend for their safety in time of war on a combination of naval and air forces, the significance of the latter arm being as yet untested. While other Powers are increasing their naval forces, the three dominant ones at present are those of the United States, Japan, and Great Britain. It is, and must remain, a fixed factor in British policy that hostilities with the United States are outside consideration. In the case of a European war, moreover, there is no imaginable interest which would lead the United States to become a belligerent in opposition to Great Britain. The Japanese navy, powerful as it is in Far Eastern waters, would not operate beyond them; and while Japan might be drawn into a European war as an opponent of Russia, it is hard to believe that she would prejudice her chances in that respect by antagonizing Britain. In the ten years before 1914 it was the German navy which was a menace to British sea power. It may become so again in the future, but that day has not, and cannot for some years, come again.

The above considerations hinge on the assumption that what we used to call "pre-war diplomacy" is once more in vogue. After the war Britain made an effort—how strong an effort is a matter of opinion—to build up a system of collective guarantees either in particular areas or for all the world at once. The most important regional guarantee was that signed at Locarno; but the breaking of this by the German action in remilitarizing the demilitarized zone has made Locarno meaningless—unless it be as a British guarantee of France and Belgium, and it is the argument of this article that such a guarantee would be fallacious. There remains the blanket guarantee of the League of Nations, thrice successfully ignored by Great Powers: by Japan in Manchuria, by Germany in the Rhineland, and by Italy in Ethiopia. The League, indeed, has of late shown unexpected resistance to its own demise as a political organ; but if it takes a new lease of life it is likely

(Continued on next page)

ALUMINUM



brings lightness and comfort to the modern bus

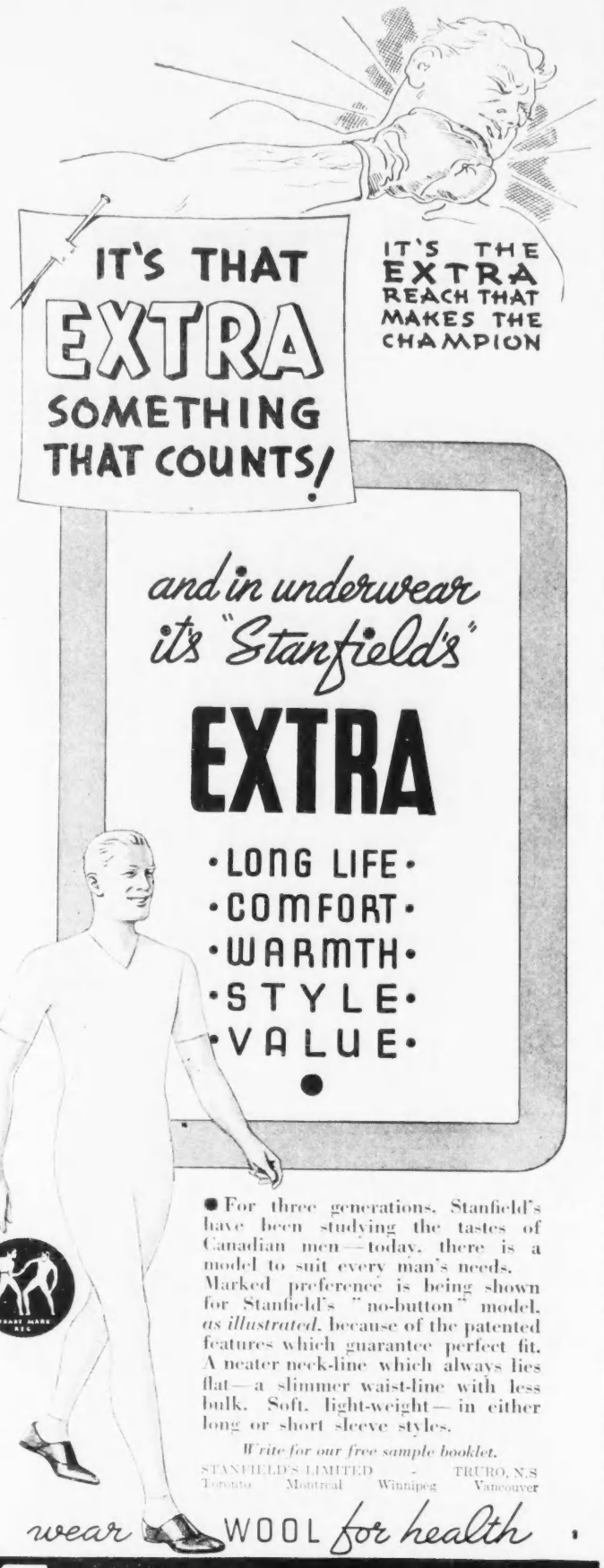
Photo courtesy of Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Aluminum is now extensively used for:
Automobile Engines and parts.
Bus and truck bodies.
Airplane engine parts and cabin fittings.
Streamlined trains.
Structural parts for submarines.
Mine skips and cages, dump cars
Electrical cable
Aluminum paint.
Motor boat engines.
Household utensils and a host of other uses.

Whether you travel across the town, or across the continent, there are modern, comfortable buses ready to serve you. They are comfortable because they are made lighter in weight with aluminum and the roof and sides are insulated with "Alfol" (aluminum foil) against the hot rays of the sun. Such is the construction of the bus shown in the above photo—one of a group built for the Toronto Transportation Commission. Aluminum buses are made light without sacrificing strength and dependability.

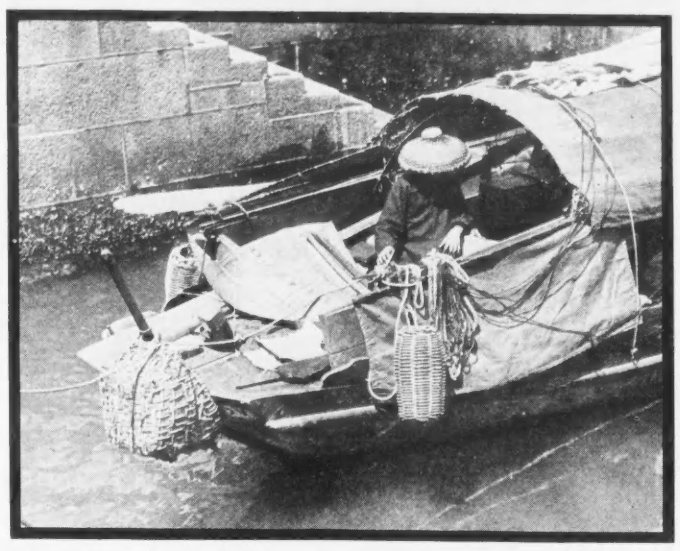
ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

ALUMINUM
EQUAL STRENGTH WITH LESS THAN HALF THE WEIGHT



CHANGE TO
QUAKER STATE
WINTER OIL

Even in the coldest weather, you can enjoy fast starting, easy gear shifting, smooth performance . . . if you have Quaker State Winter Oil and Greases in your car. Quaker State Oil Refining Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario. *Made in Canada.*



THE DAILY LIFE OF CHINA. This humble fisherman in his junk on the Soochow Creek represents millions of his kind. Increase of the standard of living of such people may offer the industrial world one of its greatest markets of the future. In the meantime Japan has not overlooked the opportunities.
—Photo courtesy Dollar S.S. Lines.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY

(Continued from page 16)

to suffer first an amputation of its guarantee articles. Thus, while it may ameliorate the dangers of militarism and individual action, it is not likely to displace the alliance system. In short, the world has returned to (if it ever departed from) traditional international relations.

Through such a world each one must bear a sword, proportionate in length to the danger which he sees nearby. Britain is rearming at enormous expense and with great speed. Yet in no country is there a greater aversion to militarism or a greater will for peace. If she entered a war it would be only because her people were satisfied that it was impossible to remain outside. The increase of military, naval, and air forces in Britain means that in an arming world she will not go unarmed. But they may be used for purposes other than an ordinary war. The course of the Italo-Ethiopian affair made it clear that Britain's forces would not be used to exercise sanctions on a rebellious member of the League. There is, however, an older and more subtle use of force, and that is as the power behind diplomacy. Britain plays, and has long played, an important role in European politics. She may use this in an effort to preserve peace, as she has done by efforts, so far successful, to circumscribe the Spanish conflict. Thirdly, there is a use for military forces as a protection to the neutral.

THE lot of the neutral is not an easy one. Belligerents, in the throes of a life and death struggle, may in desperation ignore the rights of a neutral, and the latter is perhaps driven to intervene on one side or the other. A classic case of this is the German attack on British supplies, in the course of which American lives were lost, and the United States brought into the war. One can imagine a similar problem facing Britain, as a neutral in a European war, finding its overseas trade attacked by belligerent states. In such a case a dominant navy would be at least a partial safeguard against interference.

There is an even greater problem which neutrality would involve, and which would also be affected by the existence of adequate defence forces. Britain is a "possessor" or a "have" state. Some at least of the European Great Powers hanker after her broad colonial acres, and might be expected to take the opportunity of a war to change the colors on the map. It was this consideration, probably more than any other, which brought Great Britain out of her "splendid isolation" into the alliance system at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The position now, however, is very different from what it was after the South African War. Then there was a danger that a European coalition might be constructed for the spoliation of Britain. Now it is hard to imagine such an eventuality. As suggested above, there is a sufficient balance of power to make it unlikely that any such coalition could be constructed for many years to come. The cleavage between France and Russia, on the one hand, and Germany (and perhaps Italy), on the other, is too wide to be quickly bridged.

CONSIDER the position of Britain in relation to a European war in which she remained neutral. It is assumed that the conflict would be even enough to prevent a quick and decisive victory. Experience shows that the war would be appallingly destructive both to the armed forces and the general resources of the belligerents. Would any Power or group of Powers further endanger its position by attacking British shipping or colonies? In spite of the example of Germany in relation to the United States, it seems probable that no such action would be taken.

The next stage in the problem would be the period immediately after the hypothetical war. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that it had been won by a coalition of Germany, Italy, and Japan, with the addition, perhaps, of lesser Powers. It is assumed that the victory would not have been an easy one, and that the members of the coalition would all have been weakened. They might, however, be strong enough to attempt to bring pressure on Britain to concede colonial territory. Britain would, however, have retained its full strength because of not having been a belligerent, and would therefore not be in a weak diplomatic position. Even supposing that she felt it then necessary to make some concessions, would the consequent losses be anything in comparison to the devastating destruction of lives and property that must result from participation in a modern war?

IT IS hard to visualize any cause in Europe which would make it necessary for Britain to fight, save that of the preservation of her own power, and it is at least arguable that her power would be best preserved by neutrality. Perhaps the most valid exception to this rule is that Britain might feel it wise to support France, neither a fascist nor a communist state, with the object of preventing the triumph of fascism and at the same time possibly avoiding a complete victory for communism. But it is doubtful whether such a move would be justified in view of the general revolutions likely to follow a war. It does not, of course, follow from the above arguments that Britain should make any declaration of neutrality in advance, as was recently proposed in the case of the United States. Effective diplomacy requires the greatest possible freedom of action, and effective diplomacy has often in the past been a means of preserving peace. It does follow, however, that no alliances or "moral commitments" should be made, for any such step would make neutrality virtually impossible.

If there is any validity in the argument that has been outlined above, it will follow that there is at least some reason to hope that Canada might, in the event of a European war, be spared the hard choice between participation and neutrality. It would make it possible, too, for Canadian policy to retain a flexibility equal to that of Great Britain's, without the cramping tie of a declaration of neutrality announced in advance, or the necessity of assuming that a European war would automatically involve Britain. It is not for Canadians to decide the policy which Britain shall follow, yet her course cannot but affect us intimately. If that course can, in an emergency, be detached, it will prove a blessing to this country from the horrors of a great war, it as well as to her own people.

The BACHELOR'S COLUMN correspondence should be addressed to: "Bachelor", Andrew Wilson & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Swinging Along . . .

WALKING tours should be more popular in Canada . . . I once knew a couple of fellows who walked from Toronto to Montreal to pay an election bet . . . It took them two weeks and when they wound up in Canada's metropolis, they were planning to do it again the following year . . . That's too long a walk for most of us, but there's nothing like the bracing effect of a good cross-country hike in this crisp, autumn air . . . with *the* girl who's a *grand* companion . . . and a pocket-full of Bachelor Cigars.

"IT'S GOOD TO GET BACK TO A 10c CIGAR"

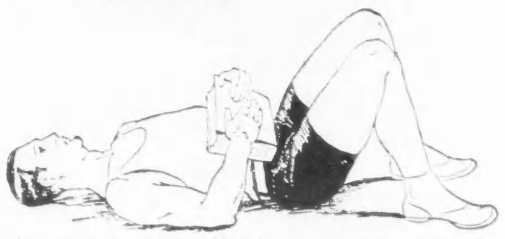
WILSON'S
BACHELOR
Cigar
10¢
100% Havana Filler

When *Doctors* "Feel Rotten" —This Is What *They* Do!

HOW can many busy physicians stand up under their gruelling duties? Why are their nerves so steady, their minds so clear after nights of broken sleep and days of fatiguing work?

The answer is simple. They follow rules for health described by Artie McGovern in his new book. Many not only go to McGovern's famous gymnasium in New York, but asked him to become Physical Director of the New York Physicians' Club!

These doctors are too wise to fall for workouts that leave the "patient" gasping, dizzy, exhausted, the kind of exercise that does more harm than good. And not only doctors have benefited by McGovern's safe, sane methods.



America's Greatest Trainer at Last Reveals His Secret of Keeping Fit!

In his new book Artie McGovern gives you "debunked" truth about exercise. He explodes popular fallacies. He shows you how to increase vigor, feel better, end constipation, and either lose weight or put on solid pounds—how to get more enjoyment out of life. Your particular problem (depending upon the type of person *you* are) is treated as such.

Here is a book of unvarnished truth about *your* body, *your* health, *your* living habits. It shows the ONE *safe* way to control weight (the way *doctors* and *athletes* do); how to eliminate nervousness, sleeplessness; how to correct constipation without laxatives; how to tone-up your entire system, and build reserve vitality to resist sickness. And all with simple, easy exercises you can do *at home* — without apparatus!

Are You Overweight Run-Down Constipated?

Do you feel run-down? Are your muscles flabby? Are you overweight or underweight? Do you take laxatives? Do you sleep poorly? Do you wake up tired? If your answer to one or more of these is "Yes" then you owe it to yourself and family to try the McGovern method.

Artie McGovern doesn't make you give up smoking, cocktails, juggle calories or vitamins. He has no pills, trick reducing salts, tonics or apparatus to sell you. His famous Method is based upon sound scientific principles; the result of 20 years' experience in planning physical culture programs for people in all walks of life. Thousands have paid up to $500 for the McGovern course—now so clearly described and illustrated in this great new book, "The Secret of Keeping Fit" — the very same method relied upon by thousands of doctors and men important in public life.

PRICE
$1.98
IF you decide to keep it!

SEND NO MONEY

TRY THE McGOVERN METHOD ON THIS 30-DAY DOUBLE GUARANTEE

The McGovern method has worked for thousands and can therefore be sold on these terms:

1. Send the money with the convenient coupon below. When postman hands you your copy of Artie McGovern's new book, THE SECRET OF KEEPING FIT, deposit with him the Special Offer price of only $1.98, plus a few cents postage. If, after five days' reading, you are not convinced that the McGovern Method is just what you need and want—you may return it and your money will be refunded at once.

2. If, after applying for 30 days the principles clearly given in Mr. McGovern's book, you don't feel like a new person, vibrant with glowing health and new-found "pep"—if you aren't thoroughly convinced by actual RESULTS that it is working wonders for YOU—you may even then return the book for a full refund. Clip and mail this coupon—without money—NOW!

TO YOUR BOOKSELLER OR
THE MUSSON BOOK COMPANY LTD.,
480E University Ave., Toronto.

Send me a copy of Artie McGovern's new illustrated book, "The Secret of Keeping Fit," which tells and shows in detail the methods Artie McGovern uses in keeping doctors and famous men and women of all walks of life up to par. When postman delivers it I will pay $1.98, plus few cents postage charges.

It is understood that if I care to, I may return the book within 5 days. It is also understood that, if putting Mr. McGovern's method into practice does not, within one month, produce the actual results I want, I am to have the privilege of returning the book. In return, you are to refund the price.

Name
Please print plainly

Address

☐ Check here if you are enclosing $1.98 in full with this order, and save postage charges. Same refund privileges apply, of course.

Head Up! Chest Out!
BELLIN
Made in Canada by Moodies—Designed by Cooper

1. Maintains youthful figure.
2. Encourages correct posture.
3. Reduces waist line.
4. Gives buoyant feeling.
5. Supports back when riding.
6. Relieves and supports weak backs.
Moodies Underwear Division
J. R. Moodie Co. Ltd.
Hamilton, Canada
Moodies BELLIN with Lastex Support
$1.50
The NEW Underwear WITH ABDOMINAL SUPPORT

You may spend a far more *comfortable* winter if you begin to build good general resistance *now*

There may no longer be a need to go through winter at the discomfort of past winters. This year make an effort to prepare against it.
January and February are the months you're most likely to be affected. These are the "crucial months" for a winter disorder, according to the most recent research.
Clearly, the sensible thing for you, then, is to take precautions this year to ward off colds starting with Adex. In addition you build good general resistance, a little every day.
With Adex you get the benefits of Vitamin A, a known help toward good general resistance. Also "sunshine" Vitamin D, which you should get from a good source at this time of year.
For example, Adex contains several sources of the vitamins are used, such as good cod liver oil and halibut liver oil.
Take Adex regularly. That's how to benefit most. Put a bottle right on the breakfast table as the sure of remembering.
Ask for Adex in tablets or capsules at any drug store. Made by F. R. Strobel & Sons, manufacturing chemists since 1858.
ADEX
The modern way for adults to take Vitamins A and D—
=
One tablet equals a spoonful of good cod liver oil

ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA
Maestra Fantechi-Tavanti
Gala Opera Concert Evening
EATON AUDITORIUM
Thurs., October 29th, 8.30 P.M.
All seats reserved: 50c-75c-$1.00. At Auditorium Box Office, King Edward Hotel News Stand, Moody's, King St., or Italian Conservatory of Music. Phone AD. 5444 or Kingsdale 4216.

BERMUDA
Hotels of Distinction
BELMONT MANOR & GOLF CLUB
John O. Evans, *Mgr.*
INVERURIE AND CEDAR LODGE
J. Edward Connelly, *Mgr.*
For full particulars, ask the Managers or any Travel Agency.

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

LUTHER KING, negro tenor, gave a recital in Massey Hall on October 13, which was chiefly remarkable for a very profound sincerity which enabled one to overlook a number of grave faults. It was, indeed, a very peculiar concert in many ways. Mr. King's knowledge of music seemed so very unstable, nor was his vocal technique entirely equal to the strain he imposed upon it. The Recitative from Mendelssohn's Elijah, "Rend your hearts and not your garments," was sung with such profound conviction that one was unprepared for the comparative fizzle of the following aria, "If with all your hearts ye truly seek Him." It was so weak as to be almost meaningless, and there was not a top note that was not pinched and forced. Handel's "Where e'er you walk" was beautifully phrased, but so slow one almost went to sleep, and Purcell's "I attempt from Love's sickness to fly" was as nearly full of technical errors as it was possible for any song to be. One is inclined to inquire also what standard is adhered to which permits the insertion in a group of lieder such a song as Massenet's Le Rêve de Des Grieux, and the singing as encore to that same group such a song as "Mother Machree." It verges on the incredible. It was only when we arrived at the negro spirituals that a clear artistic standard emerged, and a very high one. It takes quite a lot to get me excited over spirituals, and I have a firm conviction that no white man should sing them, an opinion which was confirmed on this occasion. To hear Mr. King sing "Crucifixion" was a very deep aesthetic experience; the whole concert hall seemed to quiver with the nostalgic religious feeling of the southern negro. Almost one wished that it did not have to end. The rest of the group was equally well sung, and the arrangement of the piano accompaniments by Jean Houston, who played for Mr. King, were quite excellent, and played with sympathy and understanding. With increasing musical knowledge and a more robust vocal technique, Luther King may well assume a place of some importance among tenors.

TORONTO may yet become famous as the city where opera is sung in queer places. We have had it in the old Arsenal stadium at the Island, and now we have it in an athletic arena which seats fifteen thousand people or thereabouts. Neither place is well adapted for opera, but the Maple Leaf Gardens is (or should one say are?) certainly preferable to the Island, being acoustically far better than I expected. Something seems to have been done to the echo which is no longer obtrusive, and of course there is plenty of room for staging. So, taken by and large, the Canadian Grand Opera Association's production of "Aida" was far from bad. The sets were much the same as were used in Massey Hall last season, the stage movements of the chorus were equally well managed, and the women's chorus sang well. The principals were mostly imports. Anna Leskaya sang well in the title role, her voice being powerful enough to fill the place. But her sense of pitch left a good deal to be desired, and wavered somewhat disastrously in Scene Two. The chorus of priests in the temple were unable to decide on any particular note and looked and sounded very frightened. When the harp returned it gave the effect of a curiously abrupt modulation. Rosita Fordieri in the part of Amneris gave the best characterization. Her acting was splendid, though her voice was rather too weak on the low notes to dominate the orchestra. Sydney Rayner is quite well known here by this time. His voice, as usual, was nearly superb, but he still makes the mistake of never singing less than a forte. Randolph Crowe, as one had expected, acted extremely well, and though his low notes are still a little weak his voice was, on the whole, quite adequate. He can live a part and infuse life into it, which is not done every day. There were an obviously loose edges to the whole performance, and the orchestra was particularly good. But in spite of much that was good one felt strongly that this was no place for opera. To the seats on the floor the orchestra formed a blanket to the singers, and further up and back, while it sounded better, it all had rather the appearance of a puppet show, and one felt a little lonely and far off. Fifteen hundred people or thereabouts in a place that seats fifteen thousand look rather lost.

AT WOMEN'S MUSICAL CLUB. Surya Sena, the Sinhalese singer, assisted by Nelun Devi, whose concert at Hart House Theatre on Oct. 29th opens the concert season of the Toronto Women's Musical Club.
Photo by Hay Wrighton, London.

THE last concert of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra for this season came to a close in a blaze of glory, a thick cloud of tobacco smoke, pretty speeches, Handel in the Strand, and Auld Lang Syne. There were nearly seven thousand people present.

Reginald Stewart's transcription for orchestra of Mendelssohn's Fugue in E minor opened the program. It was much better played on this occasion than a few weeks previously. After that Elie Spivak played the Bruch Concerto in G minor for violin and orchestra. Mr. Spivak's violin has not a big tone, but he made the most of it, the sustained tones were very lovely and the intricate passage work was impeccably neat. Indeed, the first two movements were quite excellent. But in the last the orchestra got the best of it and frequently drowned the soloist. The tone of the fiddle and the whole conception was on too small a scale for so robust a movement. This was no one's fault. If a violin has not a robust tone and won't speak out on short notes, it won't, and nobody can do anything about it. The second encore, Prelude from Partita in E major, by Bach, was taken at incredible speed, and but for some very slight faultiness of intonation was neat beyond praise.

Boris Volkoff and his group of dancers was the other extraneous attraction of the concert. His own Russian dance was certainly the best effort in all ways. His miming has a genuine humor, and all his steps were neatly executed. Joan Hutchinson's Petite Polka had an insouciant naughtiness about it which was very charming. The other dances, both group work and solo, were rather pointless as to choreography, and a trifle sketchy as to technique, but colorful and not altogether ineffective.

Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" brought the concert, which was a thought too long, to a close. After that the speeches and cheers and Auld Lang Syne and the mingling process of getting out.

There can be no doubt of the vast improvement in this orchestra since it was started three years ago. It has quite noticeably improved ever since the beginning of this season, and is now, I think, a definite orchestral entity with its own individual musical value. It is yet far from perfect, but the steady progress during its present length of life leads one to do more than hope that its progress will continue to greatness. There are few things more interesting to watch than the building up of an organization such as this, and even fewer things can be more gratifying to the chief builder, Reginald Stewart, than to realize that what he has done is good. Mr. Stewart and all those who have worked under him deserve the thanks of Toronto in no small measure.

THE first annual convention of the Ontario Music Teachers' Association came to a most successful conclusion on October 8. More than four hundred teachers from all parts of the Province attended, and manifested the keenest interest in all the various phases of musical education which were discussed and lectured upon.

Both the Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, and the Deputy Minister, Dr. Duncan McArthur, spoke of the particular efforts that are being made by the provincial government to extend musical education in the schools of the Province, and promised their best co-operation. At the banquet Dr. Howard Hanson, whose "Romantic" Symphony was performed here last year by the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, gave an address of the utmost interest and importance, urging the teachers to consider always that "the art of music must not be for art's sake but rather for the sake of its influence on the life of the community and the nation." Sir Ernest MacMillan embroidered the same thing. He stressed the point that music was not a mere medium for "showing off," but must be cultivated for the individual's own benefit, and only thus for the benefit of all. It is an important point. Few students will ever become great artists; not many more will become even passable public performers; but all who study music will listen to public performances with greater appreciation, which will be to them an incomparable gain.

The association elected a council composed of nine members. Elected for three years: Frederick L. Newnham, London; Frank Blachford and Harvey Robb, Toronto. For two years: Dorothy Allan Park, Peterborough; P. G. Marshall, Simcoe; Cora Ahrens, Stratford. For one year: Dr. Graham Godfrey, Hamilton; G. D. Akinson and J. Campbell McInnes, Toronto. This council elected as their officers: Mr. Blachford, president; Mr. Marshall, vice-president; Cora Ahrens, secretary; Mr. Robb, treasurer.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the other various activities of the convention; the Breakfast Discussion Groups, which were highly successful; the various short recitals, and the further lectures. Such an association has long been needed, and it is to be hoped that this excellent beginning will bear fruit.

• •

COMING EVENTS

WHAT happens to a war when six dead soldiers stand up in their graves while the last rites are being administered and refuse to accept death?

It is from this situation that Irwin Shaw begins his powerful drama "Bury the Dead", building it up to the most effective and unforgettable climax the modern stage has yet seen. Neither the commands of their superior officers nor the entreaties of their women can persuade the corpses to return to the final bivouac, as they stalk the firing line to demand a reckoning with the broken promises of life.

"Bury the Dead" will be played at Hart House by the Theatre of Action during the week of October 26th. Director David Pressman and his cast have worked hard all summer to prepare a version that compares faithfully and adequately with the demands of Irwin Shaw's script.

THE Dreadnaught Chapter of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire are having a musical evening in the Crystal Ball Room of the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday, Oct. 28th. Artists taking part are Margaret Miller Brown, pianist, Bettina Vegara, violinist, and Lyona Hunt Mangan, vocalist.

"THE GREAT WALTZ," which begins a week's engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday evening, October 26, is generally hailed as the triumph of modern showmanship. Max Gordon, the producer, and Hassard Short, who conceived and directed the production, have undoubtedly given the theatre the largest and most beautiful creation in its history.

For two seasons "The Great Waltz" occupied the Center Theatre, Radio City, in Rockefeller Center, New York. There it was referred to as the **ne plus ultra** of spectacular musical productions. The critics, however, did not lavish their praises on the incomparable scenic effects alone. They raved about the exquisite pattern of the dances, particularly Albertina Rasch's ballet in green, that opens the second act. They were extravagant in their praise of the music, and the singers, many of whom had been trained in grand opera. They declared unanimously that they had never seen a musical play so charmingly played, so harmoniously scored, or so elaborately staged as "The Great Waltz."

Before Max Gordon produced "The Great Waltz" in New York, London had enjoyed the Strauss musical play. It was seen there as "Waltzes in Vienna" for over two years. Last season the tour of "The Great Waltz" was limited to eight cities, sixteen weeks of the season having been played in Chicago. This season the tour will carry the huge production to the Pacific Coast and back again.

AT HER recital in Eaton Auditorium, Zuta de Podoska, the Polish Mezzo, will sing Bizet's "Agnus Dei" with violin obligato; Mozart's "Alleluia"; Rimsky Korsakov's "Hindoo Song"; Schubert's "Erlkonig"; Kreisler's "Cradle Song" with violin obligato; as well as songs by Grieg, Brahms, Lilli Lehmann and other composers. She will be assisted by Harvey Robb, organist; Weldon Kilburn, accompanist at the piano; and Joy Johnson, violinist. This gifted Polish prima donna sings in eleven languages with a range of three octaves and is famed for the varied attractiveness of her programs.

NAZIMOVA, who brings Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for three days, Nov. 5-6-7. The play then goes to New York.

For Christmas in the Old Land

24 TINS DELICIOUS AYLMER natural flavour FRUITS and VEGETABLES
ASSORTMENT
2 Tins AYLMER Asparagus Tips Fancy Quality, 2s
2 Tins AYLMER Golden Wax Beans Fancy Quality, 2s
2 Tins AYLMER Rosebud Beets Fancy Quality, 2s
2 Tins AYLMER Tomatoes Choice Quality, 2s
2 Tins AYLMER No. 2 Peas Fancy Quality, 2s
2 Tins AYLMER Golden Bantam Corn Fancy Quality, 2s
2 Tins AYLMER Red Cherries Choice Quality, 2s Sut
2 Tins AYLMER Fruits for Salad Fancy Quality, 2s Sut
2 Tins AYLMER Peaches Fancy Quality, 2s Sut
2 Tins AYLMER Bartlett Pears Fancy Quality, 2s Sut
2 Tins AYLMER Tomato Juice 2s Sut
2 Tins AYLMER Grapefruit Fancy Quality, 2s Sut
PLEASE NOTE—Orders must be placed with us before November 28th otherwise we cannot guarantee delivery in time for Christmas.
$4.25 Delivered, All Charges Paid in Great Britain or Northern Ireland
● An outer wooden case ensures arrival of gift package in first class condition
Your Old Country Christmas Gift Problem Solved
Good-bye all your worries about Customs Duty, freight, breakage, and what not! For the moderate sum of $4.25 cash, we will arrange to deliver, free of duty, freight and all charges to any address in England, Wales, Scotland, or Northern Ireland, the appetizing AYLMER Gift Package illustrated above. Write to-day for further particulars of this unique offer:
CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED,
Department S.N.,
Hamilton, Ont.
AYLMER / AN EMPIRE PRODUCT

ZUTA de PODOSKA
(Polish Primadonna)
and
HARVEY ROBB, Organist
WELDON KILBURN, Pianist
JOY JOHNSON, Violinist
EATON AUDITORIUM
SAT., OCT. 24,
8.30 p.m.
$1.65, $1.15, 60c (Including tax)

HARDY Canadian-Grown SHRUBS

		each
Deutzia magnifica	3-4 feet	50c
Forsythia spectabilis	2-3 feet	50c
Hydrangea P. G.	2-3 feet	50c
Tatarian Honeysuckle	3-4 feet	40c
Philadelphus grandiflora	2-3 feet	50c
Philadelphus virginal	2-3 feet	60c
Spiraea Arguta	2-3 feet	50c
Spiraea Frobeli	2-3 feet	50c
Spiraea Van Houtte	2-3 feet	35c
Tamarix hispida	2-3 feet	50c
Weigela Eva Rathke	2-3 feet	60c

For full list, descriptions and prices, consult our catalogue. Copy mailed free on request.
The SHERIDAN NURSERIES LIMITED
Head Office:
4 St. Thomas St., Toronto 5
Sales Stations:
1186 Bay St., Toronto
Toronto-Hamilton Highway at Clarkson
1240 Greene Ave., Westmount, P.Q.
5901 Cote des Neiges Rd., Montreal, P.Q.

SEE THE NEW "STYLE S"
STEINWAY
ONLY $1225.
PAUL HAHN & CO.
22 EAST BLOOR

Theatre of Action presents
BURY THE DEAD
by Irwin Shaw
HART HOUSE THEATRE
(by permission of the Syndics)
Week of October 26
Tickets at the Box Office 75c, 50c, 35c

ROYAL ALEXANDRA
NEXT WEEK COM. MON., OCT. 26
MATS. WED.-SAT.
MAX GORDON
Presents the ★★★★ Musical Play
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"The Great Waltz"
TWO SEASONS' PHENOMENAL RUN AT THE CENTER THEATRE, RADIO CITY IN ROCKEFELLER CENTER, N. Y.
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS, SR. & JR.
Book by Moss Hart
Dances by Albertina Rasch
Eves., $1.15 to $3.40 (Tax
Mats. Wed.-Sat., $1.15 to $2.80 Incl.)

MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL
By T. S. ELIOT
"... most important poetic drama written in English in the twentieth century."
B. K. SANDWELL,
Saturday Night.
"Most profoundly moving drama the season has given us ... a remarkably stirring play."
BROOKS ATKINSON,
N.Y. Times.
Director: HERMAN VOADEN
Music: HEALEY WILLAN
MASSEY HALL
FRI. AND SAT. EVES.
and SAT. MAT.
OCT. 30 - 31
SEATS NOW SELLING
Eves., 50c-$1.00-$1.50-$2.00 (Tax
Sat. Mat., 50c-75c-$1.00 Incl.)
Orchestra and 1st balc. only

THE RESIDENCE SCHOOL
Established in 1920 by
Mollie Hourigan
1er Prix Conservatoire Royale, Brussels
1er Prix Royal College of Music, London
Music, French, Lycée Français, Advanced English, Art, Household Management, Bridge School, Dramatic Art, General Business Course, Graduate Medical and Law Assistants, Social Service, Journalism
37 East 83rd St., New York City
Rhl. 4-9138 & Rhl. 4-3478

AT THE THEATRE

"THE OLD MAID"

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE contemporary dramatist—especially if he or she is really a contemporary novelist—makes very large demands upon the skill of his players; for he makes far less use than his predecessors of the traditional mechanism of his craft for maintaining suspense and interest over two hours of continuous action in the theatre. It is very creditable to the players of the present day that they are so largely able to overcome the difficulty thus created for them; but I am by no means sure that the decline in the hold of the theatre upon its public is not partly traceable to this tendency.

"The Old Maid" was a good enough play to win the Pulitzer Prize for being the best play of 1934. But it is a novel put on the stage, and while it has one fair act and one very good one it has also a middle act which requires all the resources of acting to prevent it from becoming flat and unprofitable. Even in the New York production this act gave some difficulty, and the minor members of the company now playing at the Royal Alexandra are not sufficiently expert to maintain the atmosphere of a rigidly "respectable" New York family of the 1830's—a parallel of the Forsytes of similar date—which the piece demands. Too much burden is thus laid upon the two principal players.

The one powerful dramatic situation which justifies the play is the stress between two women, both of whom in youth loved, and neither of whom married, the same charming but "impossible" artist. The less selfish of the two has a child by him. The more selfish one, brilliantly married and with a daughter of her own, passionately covets and eventually acquires the love of the illegitimate girl; and the true mother, because of her inability to acknowledge the child, is manoeuvred into a position in which she loses all influence over the girl and almost incurs her hatred. The psychology of this situation is brilliantly worked out in a very moving last act; but the preparation leading up to it needs all the assistance it can get from the best acting and from the picturesque effects of a "period" setting, to save it from being tedious.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro in the role of the less selfish cousin, played in New York by Helen Menken, has great technical skill and a full comprehension of the subtleties of the part. Miss Violet Heming in Judith Anderson's role of the harder cousin was very successful in the last act, when Delia is considerably softened by the fact that the strife between her and her cousin is being brought to an end, since its object, the girl Tina, is about to be married. But her efforts to achieve the ruthlessness and scheming character of the role in the earlier acts seemed rather obvious and artificial, and whether by her fault or the dramatist's the two periods seemed inconsistent. Judith Anderson—with the aid, it must be admitted, of much better support—made this role a powerful portrait of the dominating type of society woman, which Miss Heming did not quite achieve. The trouble arose very early in the play, when there was a failure to underline the psychological relationship between the two cousins, in which there was a story element of rivalry even before the older was aware of the younger's indiscretion with the man they both loved.

We have not yet read Edith Wharton's novel, from which Zoe Akins made the play, and we fear we shall have to do so to clear up several ambiguities. A novelist can take one out between acts and explain things, which the dramatist cannot.

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER

BY W. S. MILNE

CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER presented last Thursday, for the first time in Toronto, her new monodrama, written by herself, "Mansion on the Hudson." It tells the story of "Tall Trees," an old house and estate near Tarrytown, in six episodes, covering the period from 1880 to the present day. The house has more downs than ups, and each stage in its history is seen from the point of view of one woman. First comes the original chatelaine, Mrs. Julia Howland, mother of two sons and a daughter. The second episode portrays the southern wife of the elder son. In the course of the scene, she receives word of her husband's death in the Spanish-American war, after having been made to feel an outsider by her sister-in-law, Carrie, the central figure of the next episode. Carrie, now old and bitter, sees her brother, a dipsomaniacal spendthrift with artistic leanings, fritter away the last of the family fortune, sells the house to a local politician who had been a rejected childhood sweetheart, and retires to a lunatic asylum. The new owner has married a chewing gum princess, who is a bad lot, and the house then goes to the local bootlegger, who turns it into a roadhouse, with the assistance of his capable Italian wife. The final scene shows a young society woman playing roulette there, while the dipsomaniac, revisiting the glimpses of his youth, quietly dies to the strains of the dance orchestra conducted by the worthless son of the politician and the chewing gum princess.

From this resumé it will be seen that while "Mansion on the Hudson" gives Miss Skinner a chance for six contrasting emotional characterizations, it can scarcely be taken very seriously as a significant contribution to American drama. In short, it is a stunt piece pure and simple, and the audience's interest in the story and characters is always subordinated to its interest in Miss Skinner's dresses and wigs and tricks of accent and business. There were times when the play became a sort of challenge to the spectator's wits, as one wondered whom she was supposed to be speaking to now, and what he was supposed to be saying to her. Miss Skinner's technique is carefully thought out, and most finished in execution, but she does not for one moment allow one to forget the actress in her creations. Indeed, she does not so much create as synthesize. She assembles a character from a very completely equipped stockroom of spare parts. If the old distinction between talent and genius still has any meaning, then one might say that Miss Ruth Draper has genius, Miss Skinner talent.

"Mansion on the Hudson" was preceded by three very clever and amusing sketches, one on Christmas presents, a theme always acceptable; the second showing the drama behind the scenes in a luxury shop; and the third, perhaps the cleverest of the trio, a delightful picture of a garrulous clubwoman enlightening her fellow-members on her researches concerning "The Vanishing Red Man." This was a clever blend of burlesque and satire, with enough point to bring chuckles of recognition from the ladies of the audience.

"ONE MORE RIVER"

BY W. S. MILNE

HART House Theatre season opened last Monday with the presentation of Ashley Dukes' London success of a few seasons ago, "One More River", eighty minutes of meringue. The scene is a sort of private hotel near London, catering exclusively to those in process of being divorced, a haven of refuge during the trying period between decrees nisi and absolute. There are various permutations and combinations among the guests and staff, and the arrival of two comparatively superfluous husbands jeopardizes the success of the enterprise. In delightfully mannered dialogue, somehow reminiscent of Mr. Dukes' beloved Restoration comedy, the author seems to have set out to write an Aldwych farce, but could never quite make up his mind to let himself go. The characters are farce types, and the situations farce situations, but farce has had to compromise with comedy, and the result is as trivial a piece of theatrical froth as ever has been seen at Hart House Theatre. It is a non-alcoholic cocktail.

JANE COWL, in "First Lady", a coming attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre.

On this slight fare the valiant efforts of such experienced players as Judith Evelyn, Andrew Allan, Murray Bonnycastle and Frederic Manning were wasted. Mr. Manning in particular worked harder than he has ever worked before to give the ensemble scenes at the openings of the first and second acts some illusion of vitality. Mr. Bonnycastle had a thankless part, which he played with his usual grace and finish. Only in the duets between Miss Evelyn and Mr. Allan did the play seem to become credible. Two minor roles played with distinction were those of Miss Wilson as Jane, and Mr. Lines as the other husband.

The set, designed by Murray Bonnycastle, was carried out in crimson panels with chartreuse drapes. It fitted the action admirably, but I found that actors' faces had a tendency to blur when playing in front of the crimson panels. The "real" trees outside the window seemed out of keeping with the decorative elements of which the set was mainly composed.

Monday evening's house was sold out to the Lyceum Women's Art Association, who were welcomed to the theatre between the acts by Major Haldenby, who urged the claims of Hart House to wider support. The play was produced by Nancy Pyper.

A SCENE FROM "FIRST LADY", a comedy of Washington politics which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for three days, Nov. 2-3-4. The ladies are Diantha Pattison, Jane Cowl, Carrie Reynolds.

COMING EVENTS

ONE of the most notable events of the year will be the presentation of T. S. Eliot's great play, "Murder in the Cathedral," in Massey Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, October 30 and 31, directed by Herman Voaden, with music composed and arranged by Dr. Healey Willan, and with Professor Ernest Dale, the impressive Becket of Mr. Voaden's original production in Kingston, in the leading role. No one who professes an interest in literature or the theatre can afford to miss seeing this production, for "Murder in the Cathedral" is at once a great poem and a great play—a literary work of superb merit and a theatrical piece whose powerful dramatic appeal is attested by long and successful runs in London and New York last season. Moreover, the play was first written for production in Canterbury Cathedral; it is deeply and nobly felt and expressed—a profoundly spiritual work, with a strong religious, as well as a literary and dramatic appeal.

"Murder in the Cathedral" is the dramatization of the murder of Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral some 800 years ago. The action of the play takes place in the last month of Becket's life on his return to the cathedral after an absence of seven years in France.

MAESTRA Fantechi — Tavanti's forthcoming Gala Opera Concert Evening at Eaton Auditorium, is of extraordinary interest to the Toronto Musical world. Parts and excerpts from Traviata, La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, Cavalleria Rusticana, Pagliacci, Faust and La Favorita will be sung and acted in costumes by The Maestra and some of her students with an Operatic Chorus. Several new artists will make their debut amongst whom are Margaret Steel-Alma MacDiarmid, Signa Veltheer, Marion Isaac, Stella Stewart, Frederick Morris, Wyn Jones, Hamilcar Zanini.

• •

THE BOOK SOCIETY

THE Book Society is the English equivalent of the American Book of the Month Club, which selects a monthly book for members, issues information and offers certain privileges in the way of exchanges of books, in case the official choice does not suit the individual member. Till now the Book Society has been working under a handicap, owing to the different kinds of money, mailing across the Atlantic, and so forth. These difficulties have now been overcome by setting up a Canadian company with offices at 70 Bond St., Toronto. Delays will be eliminated and the Canadian officials will be able to cater to the special tastes and needs of Canadians. Further information may be had from The Book Society of Great Britain (Canada), Ltd., at the above address.

Now Ease Neuritis Pains Fast!

Your Own Eyes Tell You How "Aspirin" Tablets Work

IN 2 SECONDS BY STOP WATCH

For Amazingly Quick Relief Get "ASPIRIN"

If you suffer from neuritis what you want is quick-relief. That goes without saying.

"Aspirin" tablets give quick relief, for one reason, because they dissolve or disintegrate almost instantly they touch moisture. (Note illustrations above.)

Hence — when you take an "Aspirin" tablet it starts to dissolve almost as quickly as you swallow it. And thus is ready to start working almost instantly . . . headaches, neuralgia and neuritis pains start easing almost at once.

"Aspirin" tablets are made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the registered trademark of the Bayer Company, Limited, of Windsor, Ontario. Look for the name Bayer in the form of a cross on every tablet.

BAYER

DEMAND AND GET ASPIRIN

Trade-mark Reg.

LOOK FOR THE BAYER CROSS

FURTHER details about the advantages of membership in the Book Society described on this page may be obtained in Simpson's Book Department or by telephoning the department, Adelaide 8711, local 257.

Simpson's

Street Floor

The Book Society? Ask at EATON'S

The T. EATON CO. has been authorized by The Book Society to accept Canadian memberships in the club. You are invited to inquire in the Eaton book department for information concerning The Book Society, and for leaflets explaining in detail the advantages of Book Society membership. Or, if you live out of town, write The T. Eaton Co.—Shopping Service.

MAIN STORE—MAIN FLOOR—JAMES AND ALBERT STREETS.
EATON'S COLLEGE ST.—MAIN FLOOR.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

If I had a busy life,

but had five friends whose lives were spent in this confusing world of modern letters, who were themselves writers and critics, who offered me, at no cost at all, continual contact with their taste and experience, who promised me every month a critical review written by themselves, and a choice among several new books considered by them to be remarkable—why, I should jump at the opportunity . . .

As Chairman of The Book Society's Selection Committee, I came in closer contact with the best in contemporary literature than ever before."

Hugh Walpole

Hon. Chairman

THE BOOK SOCIETY

Lovers of good books—discriminating and appreciative readers—busy men and women all over the world—have for many years been helped by The Book Society with its unique service of selection and approval.

The Canadian Associates of the Society now bring to Canadians the same service with many added privileges at a substantial saving in price. On enrolment you receive each month an English first-edition copy of the Editorial Council's selected book at a saving of up to 47 per cent. of the regular prices. *And* every sixth book comes absolutely free. With the book you receive "The Book Society News", an illustrated literary magazine that gives an interesting and comprehensive survey of the month's publishing and is an invaluable guide for up-to-date reading. You have the additional privilege of exchanging any of the monthly selections which you do not wish to keep.

Only personal experience can reveal the pleasure that comes from membership in The Book Society. It makes reading a delightful adventure which renews itself from month to month and enables members to assemble, from the best in contemporary literature, a library of high value and enduring interest. And in doing so, it effects a great saving in time, trouble and money.

A Council of Famous Experts under the Honorary Chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Walpole Selects The Book Society Choices

THE MONTHLY BOOK

Members receive each month, on publication, an English first-edition copy of the Council's selected book. It may be a remarkable novel, or a distinguished biography, or an enthralling book of travel and adventure. They have the opportunity to read it while it is being reviewed and discussed: it is a new book, in every sense of the word.

THE BOOK SOCIETY NEWS

With the book each month comes *The Book Society News*, an illustrated literary magazine containing the Editorial Council's reviews of their "choice" and of the recommended new books, as well as articles by well-known authors and interesting news.

RIGHT OF EXCHANGE

The Book Society realizes that the final choice should rest with the member, who is therefore permitted to exchange, within a week of receipt, any of the monthly selections which he does not wish to keep. No similar organisation offers this privilege.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR MEMBERS

Canadian members pay very favourable prices for the monthly selected books:—New novels with an ordinary list-price of $2.50 or $2.75 are charged at $2.00

Biographies and other non-fiction with a list-price of anything between $3.50 and $5.00 are charged at $3.00. Methods by means of which you can make still greater savings are outlined in the booklet, sent free on request.

FREE BONUS BOOKS

The Book Society also gives you every sixth book without any charge at all. In addition to this, The Society offers you a bonus book (selected by yourself) up to a price of $3.00, for the introduction of each responsible new member.

SOME BOOK SOCIETY CHOICES THAT BECAME FAMOUS

ANTONY: A RECORD OF YOUTH	Lord Lytton
BENGAL LANCER	F. Yeats-Brown
THE FOUNTAIN	Charles Morgan
GRAND HOTEL	Vicki Baum
HATTERS CASTLE	A. J. Cronin
HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE	Elizabeth Cambridge
I CLAUDIUS	Robert Graves
ILLYRIAN SPRING	Ann Bridge
JUAN IN AMERICA	Eric Linklater
KRISTIN LAVRANSDATTER	Sigrid Undset
MEMOIRS OF A BRITISH AGENT	R. H. Bruce Lockhart
SAINT JOAN OF ARC	V. Sackville-West
SOUTH RIDING	Winifred Holtby
THE WEATHER IN THE STREETS	Rosamond Lehmann

All these books were chosen weeks before publication and members received genuine first edition copies.

THE BOOK SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN (CANADA) LTD.
St. Martin's House, 70 Bond St. Toronto

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

For Free Booklet and Complete Information Concerning The Book Society

THE BOOK SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (CANADA) LTD.
70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario.

PLEASE send me, without cost or obligation, your booklet giving complete information concerning The Book Society and full details regarding membership therein.

Name

Address

City Prov.
Please Print or Write Name Clearly

23

—History of Canada. October 12-19

TRANSIENTS A BOTHER

DOMINION

Agriculture: Steady market for Canadian wheat in France promised as result of conversations between Prime Minister King and Premier Blum. **Aviation:** Airplane-catapulting "mother ship" arrived Sydney, N.S., to commence tests for German trans-Atlantic air route. **Defence:** Coincident with arrival of Premier King in England, London news bureaus reported new Canadian naval policy involving Atlantic and Pacific destroyer fleets of unprecedented size and armament. **Housing:** Immediate initiation of $50,000,000 housing repair and modernization loan scheme announced by Finance Minister Charles Dunning and Chairman Arthur B. Purvis of National Commission on Unemployment. Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of labor, studied British housing projects. **Indian Affairs:** Okanagan Valley Indians asked Hon. T. H. Crerar for restoration of 5,000 acres allocated from their holdings fifteen years ago, claiming allocation was without consent of majority affected as required by Indian Act. **Marine:** Department of marine ordered investigation of sinking of S.S. Sand Merchant in Lake Erie with loss of 19 lives. **Mines:** Discovery of nickel ore north of Lake Athabasca, the first in Western Canada, announced by department of mines as of high quality. **Revenue:** Income tax collections for first half of fiscal year totalled $79,659,571, an increase of $15,892,135; customs duties showed considerable increase and excise collections slight increase for same period. **Trade:** Trade negotiations in Ottawa with representatives of German Government concluded but results not announced. Canada's foreign trade increased $18,926,922 in September; exports for the month, $89,891,173, an increase of eleven millions; imports, $52,879,129, an increase of $12.4 million; exports of wheat for first half of 1936, 56,926,000 bushels, as against 21,769,000 in corresponding period last year.

ALBERTA

Education: [illegible] Municipal [illegible]

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agriculture: [illegible] Health: [illegible] Industrial Standards Act: [illegible] Interprovincial Relations: [illegible]

MANITOBA

Public Administration: [illegible]

NOVA SCOTIA

Agriculture: [illegible]

ONTARIO

Begins: [illegible] School Tax: [illegible]

recent separate school tax legislation, court of revision commissioner at Toronto refused to hear appeals, thus allowing appellants to go immediately before county courts.

QUEBEC

Legislative Committees: Premier Duplessis became chairman of public bills committee, Alex Tache, M.L.A., public accounts; J. D. Bergin, M.L.A., private bills; Frank Pouliot, M.L.A., railway committee; Patrice Tardif, M.L.A., agricultural committee. **Legislative Council** adjourned until Oct. 24 when Assembly is expected to have legislation ready to submit. **Finance:** Provincial Treasurer Fisher, in budget speech, announced Quebec's "real deficit" as $18,823,175; he forecast estimated revenue of $36,082,142 and expenditures at $37,073,488, a deficit of $991,345 for fiscal year ending June 1937. **Transportation:** Agriculture Minister Dassault recommended federal Government be urged to open Saguenay River for navigation to head of Lake St. John, providing water transportation for important mining and agricultural area.

SASKATCHEWAN

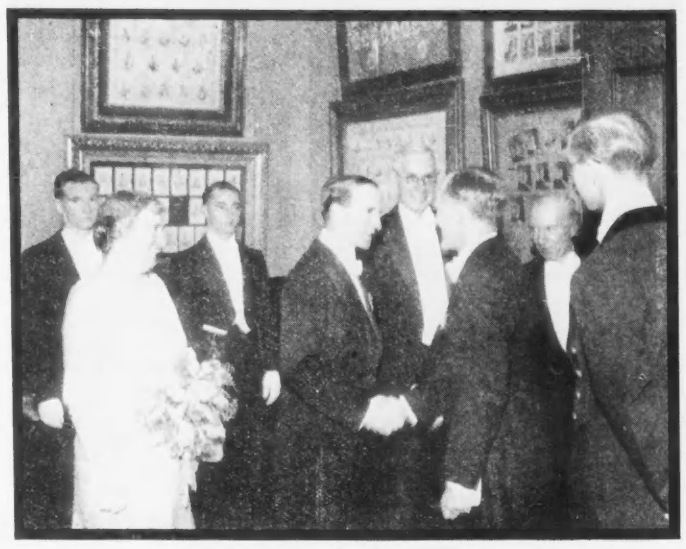
Health: Saskatchewan State Hospital and Medicine League formed to urge and assist Government to introduce system of state medicine in province. President, Dr. S. E. Moore, Regina; vice-president, Ald. C. L. Dent, Prince Albert; directors, L. J. Wanes, Prince Albert, Rev. W. G. Brown, former moderator of United Church, Saskatoon, J. R. Near, president of Rural Municipalities Association, Pinkham, and Frank Ellison, secretary of C.C.F., Saskatoon.

THE FOURTH ESTATE

Ownership control of Toronto Globe transferred from W. G. Jaffray to George McCullagh, 31-year-old mining broker and member of board of governors of University of Toronto, and William H. Wright, vice-president of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd., and of Lakeshore Mines, Ltd. Mr. McCullagh's name appears as sole owner as publisher.

POLITICS

Dominion: Four Liberals and one Independent nominated to contest Ottawa East by-election for seat vacant through elevation of Justice E. R. E. Cloutier to Ontario Bench. Two nominees: Mrs. Cecile Gauthier (Liberal), Dr. Rufus H. Parent, J. Albert Pinard, William Unger, K.C., Jean Tissot. Pinard is official selection of Liberal convention. Tissot is the Independent. Following critical address by J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., C.C.F. leader, the Independent Labor Party at Winnipeg convention passed resolution condemning Dominion Government's farm placement policy for single unemployed. **Alberta:** Total Social Credit Association announced James Hansen, Social Credit M.L.A., "read out of party by party executive for non-fealty for failure to subscribe to some Social Credit tenets." Unconfirmed report circulated that Hon. Lucien Maynard, regarded as chief opponent of Premier Aberhart in Government, has resigned from cabinet. **Manitoba:** Walter J. Lindell, K.C., Winnipeg, vice-president of Manitoba Liberal Association at provincial party convention, first vice-president, A. G. Blaikie, K.C., Brandon; second vice-president, Camille Teillet, St. Vital; third vice-president, Mrs. George Clinton, Virden; secretary, Norman M. Stewart, Winnipeg, treasurer, C. Rhodes Smith, Winnipeg. Any coalition between the seven C.C.F. members of Manitoba legislature and any other political group forbidden in resolution of provincial C.C.F. week-end convention.



AT VICTORIA COLLEGE UNIVERSITY CENTENARY. His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir meeting Warden Bickersteth of Hart House. Others present are Chancellor Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, and George Fallis and Fordyce Scott, fourth year students acting as aides to the Chancellor.

—Photo by Roy Kemp

PERSONAL

British Columbia Historical Association elected: president, Dr. Kaye Lamb, provincial archivist; first vice-president, Dr. W. N. Sage; second vice-president, Dr. J. S. Plaskett; honorary secretary, Mrs. M. R. Cree; honorary treasurer, E. W. McMullen; archivist, Dr. R. L. Reid. **Christian Endeavor Society of Ontario** elected: president, W. T. Webster, Newmarket; first vice-president, Miss Hannah Johnstone, London; second vice-president, George McQueen, Hamilton; secretaries, Miss Vera Robb, London, and Miss Mildred Rudy, Waterloo; treasurer, James Whytock, Toronto. **Law Society of Upper Canada** elected M. H. Ludwig, K.C., Toronto, to succeed Chief Justice Rowell as president. **Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec** elected: president, F. N. Stephens, Montreal; vice-president, Miss Catherine I. Mackenzie, Montreal; honorary secretary, Miss M. R. McNaughton, Montreal; honorary treasurer, E. W. Smith, Westmount; **Women's Auxiliary of Missionary Society of Church of England** elected: president, Mrs. R. E. Wodehouse, Ottawa; secretaries, Mrs. F. B. Reid, Ottawa, and Miss I. Morgan, Hamilton; treasurer, Mrs. D. B. Donaldson, Toronto.

OBITUARY

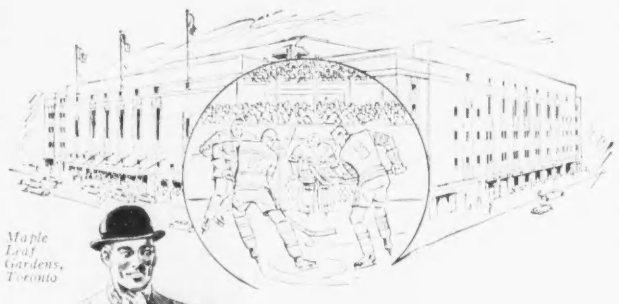
Aitken, Robert Alexander, St. Lambert, Que., director G. & J. Esplin, Ltd. (74). **Babcock,** Dr. John Pease, Victoria, internationally recognized ichthyologist, consultant on fisheries to British Columbia Government, former chairman International Halibut Commission (81). **Blacklock,** Maj.-Gen. C. A. (C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), Simcoe, Ont., captain at age 19 in Boer War, general at 37 in Great War commanding 68rd Royal Naval Division, Norfolk county tobacco grower (55). **Buckland,** Robert, New Westminster, B.C., former alderman, pioneer B.C. contractor (84). **Buckle,** J. Parker, Victoria, president J. Parker Buckle Ltd., printers and publishers. **Cameron,** Charles Symonds, Montreal, vice-president Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. Ltd. (80). **Coppley,** George C., Hamilton, retired textile manufacturer, former mayor of Hamilton (67). **Cowan,** Hector, Sarnia, county crown attorney of Lambton (39). **Dillon,** R. Lacy, Montreal, chemical importer, retired partner Bellhouse, Dillon and Co. (78). **Drummond,** Francis Arthur, Winnipeg, pioneer Red River steamboat pilot (80). **Egbert,** Dr. William, Calgary, physician, former lieutenant-governor Alberta (79). **Firbyson,** Mrs. Jessie, Vancouver, former president Vancouver Women's Liberal Association, one of founders federal Women's Liberal Association (49). **Gainer,** Arthur G. Edmonton, managing director Gainer Packing Co., former Edmonton alderman (52). **Hill,** James Ferguson, Belleville, Conservative M.L.A. for East Hastings and party whip (64). **Hillyard,** Mrs. Marinda Winchester, Oakville, Ont., oldest pensioner of Bank of Montreal (104). **Kearns,** Joseph, Ottawa, church organist at Dawson City during Yukon gold rush (64). **Kay,** David A., Montreal, president Kay Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (46). **Lang,** Francis Curran, Golden, B.C., operated dog team mail service in B.C. before construction of transcontinental railway. **Lees,** George H., Hamilton, manufacturer, former mayor (76). **McDiarmid,** Dr. John, Brandon, former mayor (90). **McGillivray,** Archibald, Winnipeg, Manitoba deputy minister public works and provincial highway commissioner. **Morice,** James Dugald, Winnipeg, third student of Manitoba Law Society, called to bar 1882 (77). **Rose,** Rev. Samuel Peter, (D.D.), Montreal, pastor and theological professor in old Methodist Church, regent of Victoria University (84). **Trenholme,** Harry R., Montreal, president Elmhurst Dairy (63).

UTTERANCES

Pierre Desrosiers, president of La Ligue des Patriotes of Quebec, suggests a simple means of reconciling Quebec nationalistic ideas with Quebec's British patriotism: "We are not revolutionaries. We want to live in the British Empire under the Union Jack. If England is not satisfied, she can get out of the Empire."

George McCullagh, new publisher of the Toronto Globe, proves that it does not take a lifetime to learn the Globe tradition of expression: "It is my firm opinion that no person will be influenced to gamble by reason of the fact that racing odds will henceforth be printed in the Globe. We hope in this way to make known the great forces for good which will be inherent in the Globe to persons we would not otherwise reach. Remember the Salvation Army went into the saloons to carry its message."

Accent on Style



Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto

Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto—like its counterpart, Madison Square Gardens in New York—is a centre that mirrors masculine style.

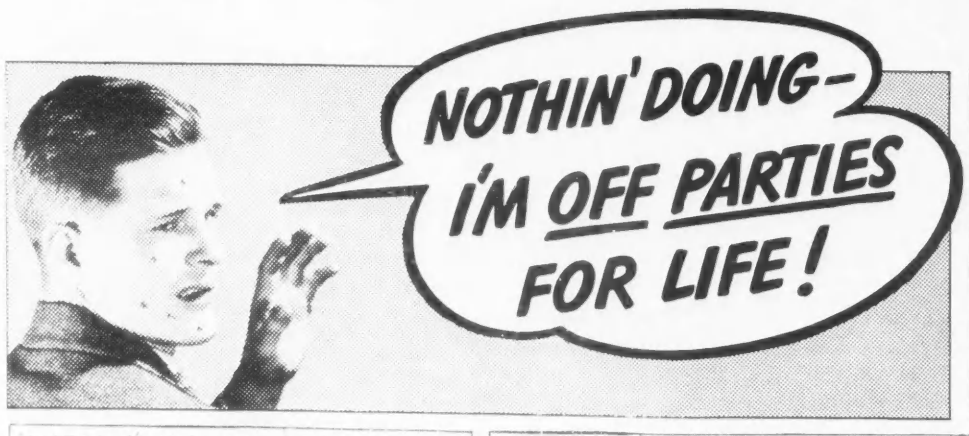
Here overcoats by Leishman occupy "rail seats" in the style picture. Luxurious fabrics, perfect fit and distinctive lines bear eloquent testimony to the tailoring genius of Leishman craftsmen.

"Wherever there's Style—there's Leishman."

Wm. H. Leishman & Co.
LIMITED, TORONTO

SN2

Extra satisfaction—
"EXPORT"
CIGARETTES
—at no extra cost.



A BAD CASE OF PIMPLES MADE NAT HATE TO GO PLACES— READ STORY

DON'T LET ADOLESCENT PIMPLES MAKE YOU MISS OUT ON GOOD TIMES

NEARLY all boys and girls are subject to pimples after the start of adolescence—from about 13 to 25, or even longer.

During these years, important glands develop and final growth takes place. Disturbances occur throughout the entire body. The skin, in particular, gets oversensitive. Waste poisons in the blood irritate this sensitive skin. Unsightly pimples appear!

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is helping to give back a good complexion to thousands of boys and girls by clearing these skin irritants out of the blood. Then—the pimples go! Eat 2 cakes each day, one before meals, or at bedtime—plain, or in a little water—until your skin is clear and smooth again.

—clears the skin
by clearing skin irritants out of the blood

Buy Made in Canada Goods

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Big Broadcast of 1937" ranges from the art of Gracie Allen to that of Leopold Stokowski, a stretch of about seven notes over the octave. As was to be expected "The Big Broadcast" represents radio on its studio or seamy side, so people who regard the National Broadcast studios as the ultimate slaughter-hones of art will probably stay away. Well, they will miss something if they do. They will miss the tortured gags, the brassy advertising, the cynical pointlessness of the radio, all the things that have made them hold out, grim-jawed, all these years, against having a radio in the house. They will also miss a picture which contrives to epitomize all the vigor and violence and sheer technical style that make up the art of popular entertainment. Stay away if you like. But if you do you will never have another opportunity of seeing, among other things, an enormous and unforgettable close-up of Leopold Stokowski's hands leading his orchestra.

It's all as crazy as possible. First Gracie Allen trills an announcement about the best swing band in America, and George Burns mutters his agonized "Quiet Gracie!" Then, with immense solemnity you get the Maestro's hands. Nothing for an entire sequence but those astonishingly vital and beautiful hands and the sounds of off-screen of the orchestra. Then parts of the orchestra, the wood-winds and the bass viols, then parts of Stokowski, and parts of the symphony. Then the whole symphony, the whole of the orchestra, the whole of Stokowski. In the process the entire conception of a symphony is destroyed then rebuilt. The sequence is curiously grotesque but it manages, as the movies so often do, to be both outrageous and magnificent at the same time.

The only thing to which one can compare this particular sequence was the newsreel in another theatre which showed first the civil war in Spain with the ruins of the Alcazar and huddled corpses in the street and the next instant the wedding reception in the New York harbor of Joan Blondell and Dick Powell, with the bride, all blonde curls and triumph popping up under the bridegroom's arm to announce, "Well, I got him, girls!" Like the newsreels, like "The Big Broadcast of 1937", like (to get pontifical for a moment) lift itself, the movies are a triumph of sheer indiscrimination.

PROF. ERNEST DALE, as Thomas à Becket in "Murder in the Cathedral", at Massey Hall October 30-31.

THE screen has recently inaugurated a new system of publicity. Instead of quoting unknown reviewers in praise of productions it now quotes the better known screen players. All the stars 'sang together about "Romeo and Juliet". And for "Nine Days a Queen" the lobby publicity set forth commendations from various high-powered stars including Freddie Bartholomew. ("'A magnificent and unusual picture'. Freddie Bartholomew.") This was especially handsome of Freddie, since it must have occurred to him that he could have cleaned up on the boy-king part himself if it had been offered to him. Desmond Tester takes the part of the unfortunate little King Edward VI, and does almost as well with it as Master Bartholomew might, and in much the same precise and astute fashion. That clipped and authoritative diction doesn't sound like the speech of any little boy we have ever known but then we have never known any boy-kings. On the other hand, it goes perfectly with the terse and brilliantly stylized direction of the picture itself.

Director Robert Stevenson has indeed done wonders in keeping "Nine Days a Queen" continuously vivid, beautiful and absorbing. It is everything in fact that its contemporary, "Mary of Scotland", attempted, and failed to be. And while the acting particularly that of Nova Pilbeam as Lady Jane Grey and Cedric Hardwicke as the Earl of Warwick—is extraordinarily fine, the picture depends, as historical pictures must, on the skill with which the director is able to blend the lives of his characters with their time. "Mary of Scotland" was an elaborate pageant, with figures out of Madame Tussaud. "Nine Days a Queen" is a recreation of the Tudor world.

The actual narratives are curiously alike as they emerge on the screen; yet widely and instructively different. In "Mary of Scotland" for instance, an interminable amount of footage was devoted to that ranting cleric, John Knox. In "Nine Days a Queen" we are given a single glimpse of John Knox and then, while his fulminations continue off-screen, the camera travels swiftly over the audience, pious and indifferent, and the young king trying to while away the interval with a surreptitious game of cards and all around him and behind him the whisper of intrigue and menace. Or compare the cold, still fanaticism of Gwen Firngcon-Davies' Queen Mary in the brief scene in the Tower with her rival, with the incessant suburban-matron bridlings of Florence Eldridge as Queen Elizabeth. Or Mary of Scotland's ascent to the scaffold, so theatrically effective yet so deeply unmoving, with the moment when Lady Jane Grey stands beside the headsman's block, dazed out of awareness of the present, with all the voices of the past murmuring in her ears. . . Perhaps it is hardly fair to compare the two at all. Still if you went to "Mary of Scotland" and resolved never to see another historical picture, better give "Nine Days a Queen" a trial.

BEHIND SHOP WINDOWS

BY MERLA M. WELLS

LET economists rely on their charts, analyses and masses of statistics. We are content to rely on the ordinary, everyday signs to tell us when business is up in the skies or down in the dumps. Among the most conclusive signs that the elusive corner at last has been turned is that the depression has become passe as a subject of conversation; that store-owners talk about business with a lilt in the voice; that luxuries are being bought as freely as necessities.

▲

WE PLUME ourselves on immunity from, at least, the more obvious media of flattery. But upon being confronted by a proof of our portrait by Mr. Aylett, we are sure our first impulse would be to gush "Thanks for the compliment." O! the subtlety of it! 'Tis a tale of specialism in lighting.

A light subject posed against a light background marks the treatment known as a high key; and this attains to a delicate artistry of effect. Is Whistlerian the word?

Low key produces equally arresting effects but in the opposite direction: dark subject against dark background. Subtle, delicate flattery here in repose and strength.

And in either medium the presiding genius, one of Canada's few Canadian F.R.P.S., achieves the supreme art of letting us "see ourseds as we would like ithers tae see us."

Charles Aylett, 1286 Yonge Street, Telephone KI. 6624.

▲

THE winter solstice beckons, and we *femmes* to the manner born, will naturally answer with furs. And your chronicler, to become *au fait* with the mode, immersed herself in the splendor and luxuriance which is Colquhoun's. Definitely, swaggers will make delightfully bold and appealing efforts to prevail this season. And do they swagger? Insouciance? Verve? *Oui madame*. The dazzle of one such creation certainly made our own wardrobe seem miserably incomplete . . . a beige Squirrel, with the lines of a lyric, prepossessing Queen Anne collar, and Gibson sleeves. That one m'dears, veritably proclaims its own swagger.

Capes, too, are going to be popular for both day and evening wear, and we dallied awhile with the fascination of some lovely models in fine caracul, silver fox and regal ermine.

There is a charming atmosphere in the salon of this old reliable Scottish firm of manufacturers and designers giving confidence in ultimate selection.

Colquhouns Furriers, 38 Bloor West.

▲

AMID becoming decor of wine, cream and black in the studio of Miss Sibbald, we watched her in process of putting distinction and chic into a blue evening gown of metallic cloth, cling fitting, with high cowl neckline, (cunning silver metallic cloth grapes nestling in the folds) and the popular fish tail back.

"Creating identities," we smartled to ourselves. And that fits. Because each creation has its origin in her dynamic visualization of appropriate design and that is submitted by means of sketches for selection.

Hats and gowns are actually thought out as a favourable reaction to your own personality.

L. Dyrlie Sibbald Studio, 92 Gerrard Street West.

▲

MARTYRS to effect. Aren't we all, sometimes? The hat which finishes us off to perfection (altitudinally speaking) has often the frustrating distinction of being the one we drag from off our heads at the end of the day, throw wearily at the nearest receptacle, and indulge gratefully in the consequent relief to our tired heads. Well . . . enter Iris. Iris has the indubitable genius of sending you out hatted for anywhere or anything with style and fit a dual harmony with your face and head. So . . . hats off to Iris instead of Martyrdom. We know. We've that kind of a head.

Iris Hat Shoppe, 96 Bloor West.

▲

DOES the thought of Angel cake with really angelic texture and flavour make you acutely "eat" conscious? Should your conceit as a hostess expand just the teeniest in the success of having your confections match the colour scheme of your party decorations? These, amongst others, are questions born of the atmosphere of The Village Cake Shop, presided over by Mrs. Stevenson. And they are answered, also, by the Cake Shop not alone by clever externals, a delight to the modern hostess, but in the more important aspect of the essential food values and flavours in their skilful preparation. El. 8046.

▲

SPEAKING of Speaking. There's that tributary hat lifting going on in the direction of Miss Koenig. For why? Achievement! Thus. In five short months her genius breathed into a wee lad, Master Donald Verne Thompson, just what is required in art and inspiration for him to win the 1936 C.N.E. Gold Medal for elocution. And, just imagine! that was in rivalry with entrants with several years training. Her secret? Rare gifts of discernment and sympathetic development of those factors of personality too often left dormant; and the whole infused with a natural love of children. That's the proverbial nutshell.

Miss Josephine Koenig Studio 745 Millwood Road.

Farewell to Frost

Bermuda

PLEASURE ISLAND

IF THE prospect of an old-fashioned Canadian winter appals you with blizzards and rigours to come . . . then it is indeed high time to leave our Lady of the Snows behind . . . and flee foot-loose to Bermuda! Here, on a delightful semi-tropical island, you can leave winter six hundred miles behind. Here you can surround yourself with the charming scenery and the healthful pleasures for which Bermuda is celebrated all over the world.

Life is more joyful, more restful in Bermuda. So—come for all or one of the winter months. And come right away—to where an ideal climate waits year round for those who seek health and rest and pleasure in this gay but tranquil coral Riviera of the West.

"BUT CAN I AFFORD BERMUDA?"

The inexpensiveness of a trip to Bermuda always surprises those making their first visit. Sailing from New York, round-trip passage (with private bath) on a luxurious liner costs as low as $50 *for two persons sharing a room. From Halifax or Boston, the slightly longer round trip (in closed private bath), as low as* $60. *From Montreal, via the Canadian St. Lawrence, round-trip minimum is* $100. *In Bermuda you can secure a delightful room and excellent meals for* $7 *a day. A choice of economically priced*

FOR BOOKLET: Your Travel Agent, or The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Sun Life Building, Montreal

She's late . . .

an evening has been ruined by RUST

Rusty water *is* annoying. Expensive, too . . . because it means repairs . . . . .

Rusty water is unpleasant to bathe in, and it's a waste of time and money to let it run clear.

A PLUMBING SYSTEM of rustproof Anaconda Copper or Brass gives you *clean hot water service, permanently* . . . and never requires costly replacements due to rust.

Why not end, once and for all, the multitude of troubles rustable plumbing pipe can cause? Brass or Copper, while their initial cost is slightly higher, soon save money for you because of these very definite advantages:

Rustproof Plumbing

1. Lasts the lifetime of your home.
2. Eliminates all repair expense due to rust.
3. Cannot rust to choke the flow or discolor the water.
4. Cannot rust through to leak and damage interiors.

Two kinds of Rustproof Plumbing

Anaconda Brass Pipe has long been the standard of quality. For years it has provided the best "Rust insurance" of any water pipe. Thousands of installations attest the many years of satisfactory and expense-free service Anaconda Brass Pipe assures.

Another type of rustproof installation is now finding increased use. Anaconda Copper Tubes, used in conjunction with solder fittings, permit of a satisfactory, lightweight, rustless plumbing system *at practically the same cost as the shorter lived rustable pipe.*

Consult your architect or plumbing contractor. He will tell you the kind of rust-proof pipe you should use. Whether brass pipe or copper tubes, be sure to specify Anaconda. It is your assurance of careful manufacture and lasting quality.

May we send you a free copy of our booklet, "Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home"? Clip the coupon.

ANACONDA
Copper and Brass

The true economy of a rust-free home is fully explained in our illustrated booklet "Copper, Brass and Bronze in the Home". Send this coupon for your free copy.

Anaconda American Brass Limited,
Department D3A, New Toronto, Ont.

Name

Address

City Prov.

ANACONDA COPPER & BRASS

Grenfell Garments
by DEACON

Their choice by famous expeditions testifies to the strength and service of Grenfell Garments. Their popularity with Canada's smartest sportsmen and sportswomen testifies to their clever London styling.

And now this season, Grenfell Garments come in new handsome styles . . . ready to give you smartness and comfort in every outdoor activity . . . *smartness* with their silky softness and finely tailored styles . . . *Comfort* with their unique lightness and flexibility . . . their porous texture which permits the body to breathe freely yet keeps out wind, sun, rain and snow. "Grenfell by Deacon" is the hallmark of the well-dressed. See the new models and styles at the best stores everywhere.

DEACON SPORTWEAR
BELLEVILLE — ONTARIO

WOULD YOU LIKE A FINE SHADE TREE?

DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
Toronto Office: 77 Bloor Street West. KIngsdale 4672

DAVEY TREE SURGEONS

Pure
RESONANT TONE

Though the Heintzman Miniature Grand fits even small rooms, its 5'3" size gives the length of string and the size of sounding board essential to rich, resonant, powerful tone.

HEINTZMAN & CO.
195 YONGE STREET — ELgin 6201 — OPEN EVENINGS

THE WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL McINNES

TO MIX art with sociology is always dangerous. For though fine work may be inspired by an ideal, as soon as that ideal hardens into dogma, it degrades that which serves it. Great art is eternal; social and political theories fitful and evanescent. Those of us, therefore, who recall the frenetic worship accorded to Picasso by Russian leftists before the war—(too soon turned to spleen when it was seen that Picasso refused to "march with the revolution," and was, not to put too fine a point upon it, "bourgeois")—might be excused if we presumed that the totalitarian state, whether fascist or communist, would shackle freedom of expression.

Our error is made amply manifest by the general temper of the current showing of contemporary Soviet Art at the Art Gallery of Toronto. Not only have Soviet artists passed beyond the avowedly propagandist stage, with its tendency to satire and lampoon; they have also assimilated the most important developments in French and German art during the last thirty years, digested them, discarded their more fantastic excesses, and come out, as it were, on the far side. As a result their painting is vigorous, alert, realist, filled with an enormous vitality, and above all, unsophisticated without being either naïve or crude.

Here, one feels, is work, uneven to be sure, but in many ways superb, which presents for the average man certainly, I should think, for the average Russian—an artistic excellence easily comprehensible, and involving the solution of no recondite aesthetic problem to break down the barriers. There are, in fact, almost no barriers. Of the works of the great masters this is notoriously true; but it is rare to find a whole school of painting of which the same could be said. Such a phenomenon it is typical of the legacy of the 19th century, and the shrill uncertainty of the 20th that we should regard it as such—occurs only when the arts are lived in the lives of the people, so that they are no longer thought of as "Art," but as one aspect of a fully rounded and normal existence. Its presence here explains why one feels affinities between the Soviet art, certain Negro sculpture, certain T'ang ceramics and the 13th and 14th centuries in Italian painting. That this commingling of contemporary art and life was, to a certain extent, artificially induced, does not detract one whit from its effectiveness.

This is a national art, in the sense that our appreciation of it would probably deepen were we Russians, but in universality it completely transcends national barriers, and, as far as landscape is concerned, offers interesting parallels and contrasts with Canadian art. It has drawn, of course, on somewhat different and more highly concentrated material—the hieratic Byzantine tradition, modern French art (especially, one suspects, the great Moscow collections), the religious spirit in the large, and the aura of simple gaiety and profound melancholy which seems inseparable from the Russian character. These last two conflicting qualities are evident in the subdued and delicate coloring of the work of Johanson, Ryazhsky and Shegal as contrasted with the abundant movement in the work of Kuznetsov and the exciting color of such works as Tzvetkov's "Towing Timber."

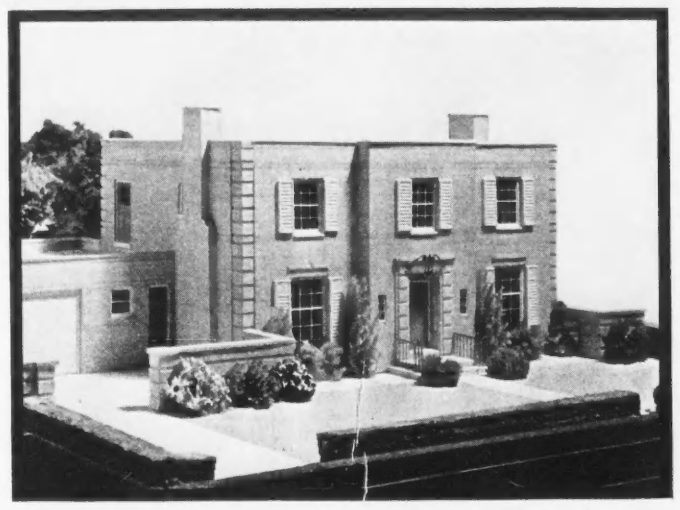
One advantage of a great simple art—which does not mean that the artist is artistically unsophisticated, but that he moulds his sophistication to the clear vision which he shares with his lay contemporaries—is that you can have naturalism without vulgarity, as in Rybchenko's "Hotel Moscow," and simplicity without the coy, arch, Winnie-the-Pooh pseudo-naïveté which even a man such as the Douanier Rousseau was not wholly able to avoid; witness the work of Midler and Shegoley.

The portraiture is uneven. Personally I find many of the more blazing colors distasteful, but the work of Williams has terrific vitality, and the portraits of Krylov and Katzman are as happily removed from the tortured cubes of Léger and l'Hôte, as they are from sterile academicism. The only propagandist note is seen in Deyneka's murals, where it is perfectly in place. In the graphic arts the same general qualities are discernible, though contemporary European influence is more noticeable.

The great lesson of this exhibition is that a virile communal art is born through the sympathy of the artists with the people, and their ability to see, and above all to feel, significant formal relationships all about them. Such, the more the pity, is not yet the case with us.

UNDER the collective pseudonym, "Maruru," a Polynesian word used in gratitude by the recipient of some personal service, a group of young Toronto craftsmen have opened a showroom and studio at 81 Hayter Street. Convinced that fine craftsmanship is something very worth while, they are acting on a co-operative basis, and in direct touch with the art loving public. The members of the group are Miss Nancy Meek and Miss Rosina White, who design jewellery settings and fine pewter work; Miss Hazel Day, who makes rag dolls far more akin to the mimes in Massine choreography than to mere toys; J. A. Montague, who has a talent for batik work and miniature batiks; Miss Nunzia d'Angelo, who fashions pottery, and Conyers Barker, whose oils and water colors have attracted considerable attention at recent showings.

In an age of mass production and specialization, the function performed by individual handicrafts in our social life is apt to be forgotten. It is by such ventures as these that their relationship to the people is brought into proper perspective.



A SCALED MODEL of the attractive design submitted by Harold J. Savage and awarded one of the two one thousand dollar prizes in the architectural competition sponsored by The T. Eaton Company, Toronto.

TO THOSE previously acquainted only with Louis Muhlstock's figure painting, the skill and charm exhibited in his landscape work, on view at the Eaton Galleries in Montreal, must have come as an added and agreeable surprise. A draughtsman of the first rank, with a soft and subtle sense of color, Mr. Muhlstock is an interesting example of the way in which a sensitive artist, reared in the best European tradition, can mould his talents to a new environment and interpret it with an added richness. A comparison of the two canvases of "La Zone, Paris" with "Summer Highway" shows that the impact of Canada on Mr. Muhlstock has given his work a vigor and directness which, while in no wise detracting from his delicacy of treatment, reinforces the somewhat feminine charm of the earlier canvases.

Apart from his portraits, Mr. Muhlstock is at his best among the *banlieues* of Montreal, where his very individual, yet withal curiously impersonal, approach has given us something that is no less fine painting because it happens to be at the same time in the nature of a social document. But Mr. Muhlstock is first and foremost a painter, and as such he has a strong feeling for paint, seen to advantage in such studies as "The good earth."

As a portraitist, I frankly prefer Mr. Muhlstock in charcoal and other graphic media. He is essentially a draughtsman, and the exquisite beauty and wiry surety of his line tends to be lost when he works in oil. That, of course, is only natural; one does not expect a brush and a pencil to be used to gain the same end. But it may perhaps explain why "Eddy" appeared to me the only thoroughly satisfactory portrait here, whereas the great majority of the landscapes are all that one could desire.

Mr. Muhlstock, in addition to being a skilled artist with deep sensibility, is one of the leaders of that small group of Montreal painters who have found that it is possible to paint one's immediate environment—to see forms and relationships from one's back window—and at the same time to paint well, and in a manner as fine and as native in this country as the most gnarled and twisted pine on the most jagged rock in the North Country.

THE art of fine political cartooning which seemed to reach a peak all over the English-speaking world during the years 1870-1914, has in recent years suffered a sad decline. Two reasons may be offered to explain this. Firstly, the rise of non-political humorous magazines involved the annexation of much of the best cartooning talent. Secondly, politics are now so deadly serious that most of us have lost our sense of humor concerning them. Only England, with Strube, Low and Kapp, seems to carry the flickering torch that once blazed with brilliance.

Esquire is a poor substitute for the old *Life*; the gelded humor of *Punch* cuts a sorry figure beside the robust vigor of Sullivan's *Puck*; the Sydney *Bulletin* reached its great height under J. F. Archibald, with *Hop*, the early Low and Dyson; and what cartoons in Canada today can honestly compare with the old *Globe*, and the work of Henri Julien? The supply of fine draughtsmen with an eye to satire ran out with the sands of golden pre-war security, and to visit the exhibition of work by the late Henri Julien (1851-1908), at present showing at the Arts Club in Montreal, is to enter a bygone era.

Julien was a gentlemanly cartoonist, eschewing ugliness and violence, perhaps because the issues with which he dealt, and the personalities he guyed flourished at a time when politics was almost a hobby—a comedy of manners—and took little thought of large social issues. One can hardly imagine his ever having been sued for libel. He pillories his subjects with a kindly deference. But that he had a fine sense of character is evident not only from his political cartoons, but also from his many telling thumbnail sketches and impressions of habitant life in the Quebec of forty years ago.

THE current exhibition of seascapes by Frederick Waugh at the Eaton Galleries, on College Street, Toronto, raises again that thorny question of the relative value of the formal and the evocative in assessing a work of art. So complex and subtle are human reactions, that extra-formal considerations must inevitably carry weight with us and affect our judgment. But the purpose of art is not to "hold a mirror up to nature," and thus, though evocative qualities may be very important, it is the inner structure of a work that is of primary importance.

Judged by these standards, Mr. Waugh's work could not be considered great art. But within his limits—the limits set by a preoccupation with the reportorial aspect of painting—he is astounding, and his work is executed with a technique at once sure and brilliant.

Mr. Waugh's pictures are the result of years of scrupulously careful observation and note-taking by a man who loves the sea too much to reduce its infinite variety to a series of formulae. They are essentially naturalistic, but they are the best of their kind. Such showings are rare, for naturalism too often connotes shallowness or vulgarity. Not so here. I would recommend everyone to see this exhibition, if only for the terrific impact with which Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are bound to strike them. And no one who knows the sea will be content with one visit.

• •

ARCHITECTURAL SHOW

THE exhibition of architectural designs currently being held at Eaton's-College Street—if for no other reason—would be of notable interest as a cross-section of modern Canadian thought on the subject of house-design, for in it is included representative work from architects located in all parts of Canada. That breadth of representation is indicated by the fact that the design to which was awarded the highest prize, together with a super-prize, came all the way from British Columbia.

Apart from that, any architectural exhibition based on a nation-wide competition would be of note; more especially—as in this case—if it were to display no less than one hundred and fifty-six designs. And now to the quite positive assertion that the designs on display in the present exhibition are of particular interest in revealing a new approval of the flat roof as an element in Canadian house design, also a growing injection of modernism in the treatment of both the inner and outer aspects of a house.

The competition, sponsored last spring by the T. Eaton Company, called for two distinct types of house—the small and the medium-sized—and offered fifteen prizes having a total value of $5,500.00. Now, as a suitable climax to this public-spirited gesture on behalf of a renewal of home-building activity, the Eaton Company has not only placed the competitive designs on display in a particularly effective setting, but has invited greater public interest by showing beautiful miniature models of the prize-winning designs in appropriately landscaped gardens. And, for good measure, there are intriguing little models of various rooms in the prize-winning houses. Certainly, then, for all prospective home-builders and all householders who plan modernization projects, this exhibition is one of the autumn events which simply should not be missed.

• •

COMING EVENTS

WHAT promises to be one of the outstanding theatrical events of this season is the appearance of Jane Cowl in her convulsing comedy, "First Lady," which is booked at the Royal Alexandra Theatre for three days only, beginning Monday night, November 2. The numberless inquiries and reservations being received indicate a record-breaking attendance for this Music Box hit which the producer, Sam H. Harris, is sending here exactly as it was performed all last season in New York.

Written by Katharine Dayton, whose political satires have gained her international fame, and George S. Kaufman, who also staged the play, "First Lady," has furnished the glamorous Jane Cowl with a character which, according to one critic, "belongs in the great gallery of English-speaking comedy, hung on the same walls as Millamont and Lady Teazle."

Contrary to the general assumption, the woman played by Jane Cowl is not the wife of the President; she is the "first lady" in the sense that she seeks to dictate things social and political in Washington and eventually hopes to place her husband, the Secretary of State, in the White House. But she has a rival, the wife of a Supreme Court judge, who is interested in a young Senator whom she hopes to make President; and it is the bitter battle waged by these fashionable and fascinating hostesses that makes the sparkling comedy described by one writer as "a bright business and an unholy joy," adding "whatever party you belong to, here's your ideal theatre party."

WARMTH without bulk in these smart shirts and shorts for winter wear. Made of very light weight finest quality Botany wool, and mixtures of wool and cotton. Soft, and non irritating to the skin. Tailored throughout to well-known TURNBULL standards. Popular prices.

TURNBULL'S and CEETEE Winter UNDERWEAR

FEEL A COLD COMING ON ?
use Mistol Drops
FOR CHEST COLDS USE MISTOL RUB

DANGEROUS HERO

BY B. K. SANDWELL

This article is the text of a broadcast delivered in the Canadian Radio Corporation's "Broken Arc" series on Wednesday, October 14.

THE Leadership Principle, as it is termed in current German and Italian political philosophy, is nothing new in human affairs. It comes into operation whenever there has been a great upheaval, destroying the long-established machinery by which the affairs of governments have been carried on, and making necessary the improvising of some new machinery—since government must be carried on or the nation relapses into barbarism and chaos. There was such a situation after the Revolution, and Napoleon was the first of the modern type of Leaders, Fuehrers or Duci. Coming to power by his military exploits at a time when hereditary royalty was the almost universal repository of authority, he was hard put to it to discover an appropriate title for himself, and at first fell back upon the old republican Roman title of consul, which combined the concepts of military and civil authority. The choice was a natural one, for Republican Rome was much in the mind of Europe at the time, and had been the source of most of the ideals of both the American and French Revolutions. But the French mind was still strongly addicted both to the hereditary idea and to the pomp and splendor of courts, and it was barely two years before the Consul-for-life became an Emperor, with the implication that his descendants should continue to rule after his death. The Leadership Principle had functioned once in France but it was not to function again, and has not yet functioned since. It served its time well, for it brought order out of chaos and restored the national unity of France; but it was not needed after chaos had disappeared. It is not, it would seem, a permanently useful device for human government.

THE circumstances which led to the revival of the Leadership Principle in Italy and Germany were very similar to those in the France of 1800. It is true that there had not been a violent revolution in either country, but there had been a long period of economic and psychological depression, the national morale had been reduced to a minimum, and the existing government—a weak democratic monarchy in Italy, an artificially imposed parliamentary democracy in Germany—had become powerless to impose its will and enforce order and security. Since neither country was at war nor in any postiion to go to war at the moment, there was no opening for a military commander to rise to the supreme power, and in both countries the man who actually did so rise was a civilian, a speech-maker, and a dominant mind in an aggressive and daring political society with a large measure of military discipline.

It is important to bear in mind, in trying to estimate the value of the Leadership Principle as a system of political organization, that the circumstances in which it operates and the manner in which it operates are both such as to demand certain qualities of character in the Leader—and to demand that they be present in the highest degree. The first and by far the most necessary of all these qualities is ruthlessness. Napoleon possessed it, Mussolini possesses it, Hitler possesses it. No scruples must hamper the effort to attain power, or to retain it when secured. Murder, employed with discretion but without reluctance or remorse, is an important part of the technique of this kind of Leadership; and it will often be employed against those who have been the close friends and associates of the instigator of the murder; and it will always, after the Leader has attained power, be dignified by the name of Defence of the State. In saying this I am casting no reflection upon any Leader, living or dead; for there are without doubt diseased conditions of society in which murder becomes unavoidable, and it is in such conditions that Leaders in the Fascist sense of the term tend to arise. Loyalties are confused at such times, the ordinary machinery of justice is clogged and cannot function, and it is easy to understand how men with a great deal of self-confidence can convince themselves that the power which they possess of killing, torturing and imprisoning their fellow-citizens has been put in their hands by God for the promotion of His own good purposes, and has been put there to be used as they see fit. My sole point is that this is not the kind of Leadership that civilized men and women can regard as suitable for permanent use in a quiet and stable society.

CLOSELY associated with this ruthlessness is the intense devotion of the typical Leader to a small fund of very rudimentary and highly emotional ideas. This is particularly noticeable in those who attain power by their direct appeal to the emotions of crowds, and not by the more indirect method of popularity based upon military success. Everett Dean Martin, in his book "Farewell to Revolution," says: "The crowd leader *par excellence* is one whose whole personality has been developed through the possession of an obsessive system of ideas with which he identifies himself. The obsessive ideas are related to an inner lack of emotional adjustment, and become a form of protest against the feeling of inferiority." And again: "This self-identification"—with the obsessive ideas—"appears in consciousness as excessive devotion to the Cause. It is really devotion to the insecure image of the self. And precisely as in paransia, the devotee is prepared to die or kill for his cause." The effect upon crowds of this intense devotion to a small fund of primitive and emotion-stirring ideas is well known to psychologists, and for that matter to practical politicians, who frequently assume it when engaged in an election campaign even though in the intervals between elections they are perfectly sane and broadly intelligent human beings. But the man who is going to make himself a Fuehrer or a Duce must be the kind of man to whom such obsession is natural and permanent, for he must keep it up for months and years while establishing and maintaining his Leadership.

AN OBSESSION, we must remember, is not merely an idea. It is an idea which has been selected out of the whole innumerable mass of ideas present in the mind of even an ordinarily intelligent man, and invested with an immense and disproportionate importance. Menninger, the American psychologist, that that "An obsession is a relatively innocuous idea substituted for a painful one." The desperate clinging to it by the obsessed person is due to this fact, for once let the substituted idea get away and the painful idea will return. In a community which is in an unhealthy social condition there will be a great number of persons suffering from some form of mental maladjustment, and afflicted with ideas which cause them acute pain; the world almost certainly contains a larger number of people in this condition today than it has done for centuries. Not all of these people are able to provide their own substitute ideas, and the man who, having had a number of the typical painful ideas—ideas of economic insecurity, let us say, or of racial or national inferiority, or of class subjection—has been able to replace them with ideas which are pleasant easily acquires a great influence over his fellows. It is obviously a great relief, for instance, to be able to believe that all one's economic troubles are due to the Jews, or even to the international bankers or the armament makers or the railways or the progress of Communism. It is an even greater relief if one can also believe that one's troubles can be cured by expelling the Jews or expropriating the bankers or hanging the Communists, since in all these cases, and especially in the matter of the Jews and the Communists, desire can find in action. So, illogical as all these ideas are, once they are taken into the mind they afford relief and satisfaction, and are clung to the more tenaciously, the more painful the old idea was. And the man who provided the substitute easily becomes a popular hero and a Leader.

The Leader—be he a Fuehrer, a Duce or a Commissar—is thus a leader of a Crowd, and the Crowd follows him because he shows it how to replace its true but painful ideas by delusive but pleasant ones. The Leader is always a man who, to quote again from Martin, "preoccupied with a certain adolescent ego conflict, succeeds in isolating his thinking into a closed, sequestered system of obsessive ideas or delusions. Within this system it becomes impossible for the plain testimony of objective fact and the normal social controls and patterns of adjustment to enter. All is distorted to give the patient a kind of rational justification for a deep-seated protest against the feeling of inferiority. This feeling of inferiority causes the elaboration of a system of ideas which serves as compensation. The ego ideal becomes inflated into a delusion of grandeur or egomania, and the 'projection' of the inner conflict upon other persons becomes a delusion of persecution and homicidal wish."

Mr. Martin, who is the leading authority on crowd psychology, finds these characteristics equally in the crowd-and-leader relations of the revolutionary movement in Russia and in Germany. "The egomania of the Russian Revolution is seen in its self-idealization of the proletariat, and in Nazi Germany in the foolishness about the superiority of the alleged Aryan race. The homicidal behavior of both revolutions is too notorious to require comment." The Spaniards appear to be providing another example.

THE Fuehrership of Napoleon is over. In its later years it drenched Europe in the blood of a score of unnecessary battles, drained France of its man-power, and left it with an impossible system of government and a ring of triumphant foes. The Fuehrerships of the twentieth century are not yet over, but one of them has subjected Italy to a costly war and wrecked the collective system of European peace for the sake of a few thousand square miles of African mountains. Another one has offended the moral sense of the world by its treatment of a part of its citizenry, and appears now to be preparing for a renewal of the conflict which was ended in 1918. Mr. Martin, from whose volume I have been quoting, thinks that there is no danger of any such Crowd-and-Leader revolution among the peoples of North America, and he is probably right. Nevertheless it is well worth while to consider the methods by which Fuehrerships have been established in modern democracies in Europe, and the kind of persons who have established them, and to inquire whether they are likely in the long run to provide good and stable government and minister to the best interests of the people who accept them. Canada is not wholly lacking in the kind of crowds which find satisfaction for their feelings in the oratory of a Sir Oswald Mosley and the actions of a Blackshirt Legion. Let us scrutinize with all possible care the mental state of those who ask us to follow them, and be sure that the ideas they offer us are real ideas and not delusions, that the world in which their mind functions is a real world and not a dream world, that the conduct to which they urge us is in accord with the admonitions of that deep-seated monitor whom we all have within our breasts and whom we term by the old-fashioned name of "conscience".

HAUNTED

BY THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

THE moss rose in the garden is old as the moss on the slates.
The ragged briers in the hedge sag like the moss-bound gates.
From the tops of smokeless chimneys bricks have broken and slid.
Of a dozen shuttered windows one lifts a drooping lid.

The arbor under the lichened crab is all out of shape and line.
Twisted and dragged in the grip of the hungry, grapeless vine.
The greenhouse lights are shattered. In the gloom of the potting-shed
Spiders lurk in their stagnant webs, heavy and grey as lead.

There are ghosts in this ancient mansion, at the turns of dusty stairs;
And at every fork of the garden paths they take me unawares.
Voiceless, hesitant ghosts advancing and turning aside
Ghosts of the dreams of the boy I was, by the man I have been—denied.

STATE CONVENTION

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

IN THE morning, in the Onondaga Hotel at Syracuse, N.Y., two bald men sat at breakfast. All the less bald men, passing in and out, whispered when they saw them together, but the two bald men paid no attention. They went on with breakfast. They had reached fried eggs (two) with bacon when the little man came in. The little man wore an adhesive tape over a boil on the back of his neck, and a large coat with large pockets. He came running with an odd stooping run straight to the table where the two bald men sat, jerked the spare chair back from it, cast a black case on the chair, pulled out a black box and turned it on the two men. It was done in seconds, but they were ready for him. Before he turned they were ready for him, their faces jelled, their coats buttoned, their stomachs out in the mien that marks the Tweedou Executive.

The little man flashed his flash and dropped the dead bulb on the floor. It smashed. The little man showed no surprise. He seemed to have known all along it would smash. He pulled another bulb from his pocket, flashed another flash; picked up his black case and ran out, having said no word. Shameless as stripdancers, the two bald men changed expressions in public and returned to their fried eggs (two) with bacon. At the tables around, the less bald men fished bits of flash bulb out of their grapefruit and went on eating. Waiters crunched back and forth over splintered glass. Nobody came to sweep it away. Nobody seemed to think anybody was lunatic. It was the morning the Democratic State Convention opened in Syracuse.

Lunacy enlarged that day and the next.

THERE was a loud speaker truck with glass sides. Its voice had a crack in it and two songs, both about Mr. Roosevelt giving it back its beer. For two days and two nights it went around and around and sang first one song, then the other. Under the voice and back of the glass were Delegates. It said so on their labels. They were Delegates and they tipped back in wicker chairs and moved the [illegible] and quelled and cheered their thoughts and smoked cigars and spat. In the upstairs in Battery Park, New York, are glass cases with astonishing things in them, too. But they have no voice among themselves that "Now it's got a job again. And if you get its here. That's why it's voting for Roosevelt." Neither do they go around [illegible] all the time. Syracuse was [illegible]

[illegible]

the Executive and the assembled Democrats of New York State the clergyman inclined his head before the trinity of microphones. "Almighty," he said, and the first flash bulb popped. The little man with the black case was on the job, he and fifteen others. Standing on the press tables with their feet among the typewriters, swarming up the platform rails, walking around on chair backs, the news photographers were there. They were there to take shots of Mr. Farley in prayer. They took them. Mr. Farley was in no way disturbed in his devotions. Neither, to do him justice, was the clergyman. He went right ahead.

So perhaps it was only prejudice that was startled to learn that unless the Lord keep the pop flash pop flash the watchman waileth but in two bangs and a fine show of sheet lightning.

There was the Honorable James Reed, Democrat and Representative of the Thirty-Second Congressional District, an Apollo past his prime. He told the assembled Democrats of New York how Congress at Washington has solved its problems. He stuck out a large round chin, smiled a fat-lipped smile, and told them: "We solved our problums, my friends," he said, "by reason of Love." Then he smoothed his wave, let Love exude from the polish on his eyeglasses and waited the applause. It came. Oh gosh, it came.

THERE was a roll call of delegates. The roll call did much to explain a notable sameness, particularly about the eye, the upper lip and the chin, among the higher officers of the Democratic Party in New York State. With an occasional Cohen, Goldberg and Blumenthal to vary the pattern, this is the way the roll call ran: O'Leary, Foley, Ahearn, Murphy, Fitzgerald, Duffy, O'Reilly, Mahoney, McNally, Foley, Hayes, Sullivan, Rooney, Garrity, O'Day, Murphy, Fitzsimmons, O'Rourke, Kelly, Murphy, and so on through two thousand names. One of them belonged to Clarence Moderey of Buffalo, who is a colored gentleman.

There was a petition by Assistant Attorney-General Jackson of Washington, D.C., Assistant Attorney-General Jackson having submitted, always in All Fairness a great variety of things, submitted at last "The words of Richard Kipling: 'The old commandments stand'." Then he sat down amid the crackling of flash bulbs and the sound of loud claps.

There was a Demonstration in honor of Governor Lehman. The Honorable Joseph Lazarus of the Bronx had the microphone's ear when it. Demonstration began, but he [illegible] in its favor ("Atta boy, Lazzy!") The thing known in United States politics as a Demonstration begins as Prolonged Applause. But when Prolonged Applause should stop, a Demonstration doesn't. Instead it opens out with an ominous [illegible] of delegation signs. Then a band [illegible] the brasses hammering [illegible]. Then a single sign comes up on the stick and all the delegates that belong with it come up, [illegible] their feet and shouting. Then another sign lifts, and another. And there with no [illegible] of the collapse of the [illegible] could dam the Demonstration. All the signs come up and all the delegates [illegible] yelling and stamping, swarming into the aisles, [illegible] on each others' feet, packing themselves into one long [illegible] shouting around and around the hall. And the band plays [illegible] and all the [illegible] where little stars and stripes and all the fat men shake by [illegible] the chairman bangs with his gavel and the timekeeper smash [illegible] with "Onward for somebody-or-other"; fly and [illegible] Onward everybody goes. Onward and onward, around and around. The Demonstration for Governor Lehman at Syracuse [illegible] Tally good ones, it is said, will last for tw hours.

There was a dinner for distinguished lady Democrats. All the lady delegates were there—"No, nothing else. Just one-half grapefruit and a cup of coffee in the morning . ." ". . . epsom salts, a package in a hot bath every night. My doctor says I must *not* miss a night. And my dear I've only a shower in my room here . ." . . "first the castor oil then the mineral oil and then olive oil. Olive oil the last . ." . . "There's a man in New York who does *marvelous* things, simply *marvelous*. Vegetable juices and massage. . ."

There was Mr. Roosevelt's coming. No Demonstration, by request. Only Prolonged Applause. It was prolonged. It was also vociferous, frenzied and all the other stock adjectives. Bathed in it and klieg lights the President of the United States officially opened his presidential campaign in Syracuse. No question but the speech he made was worth all the applause it got. No question but Franklin Roosevelt bears many, if not most of the outward signs of greatness. But his smile is not one of them. It is too benevolent. It is a lot too benevolent. Or is that again, only prejudice?

There was one met and lost again in the crowd that milled and sang and cheered itself voiceless around Syracuse armouries when the President's speech was made and the President gone. "I'm fr'm Rochester," he shouted, "an' I voted six times last election. Whereyoufr'm?"

Honestly they do. Every so often in the American presidential election year 1936 campaign orators say things like this: "These United States, the Home for the Oppressed of Every Clime and the Freeman's Paradise!" Blessed be the memory of Colonel Jefferson Brick.

20 PORTS IN
MADEIRA
GIBRALTAR
SPAIN
RIVIERA
ITALY
GREECE
PALESTINE
EGYPT
INDIA
CEYLON
STRAITS
SIAM
JAVA
BALI
PHILIPPINES
CHINA
JAPAN
HAWAII
CALIFORNIA
PANAMA
125 DAYS

As an Empress sees the world

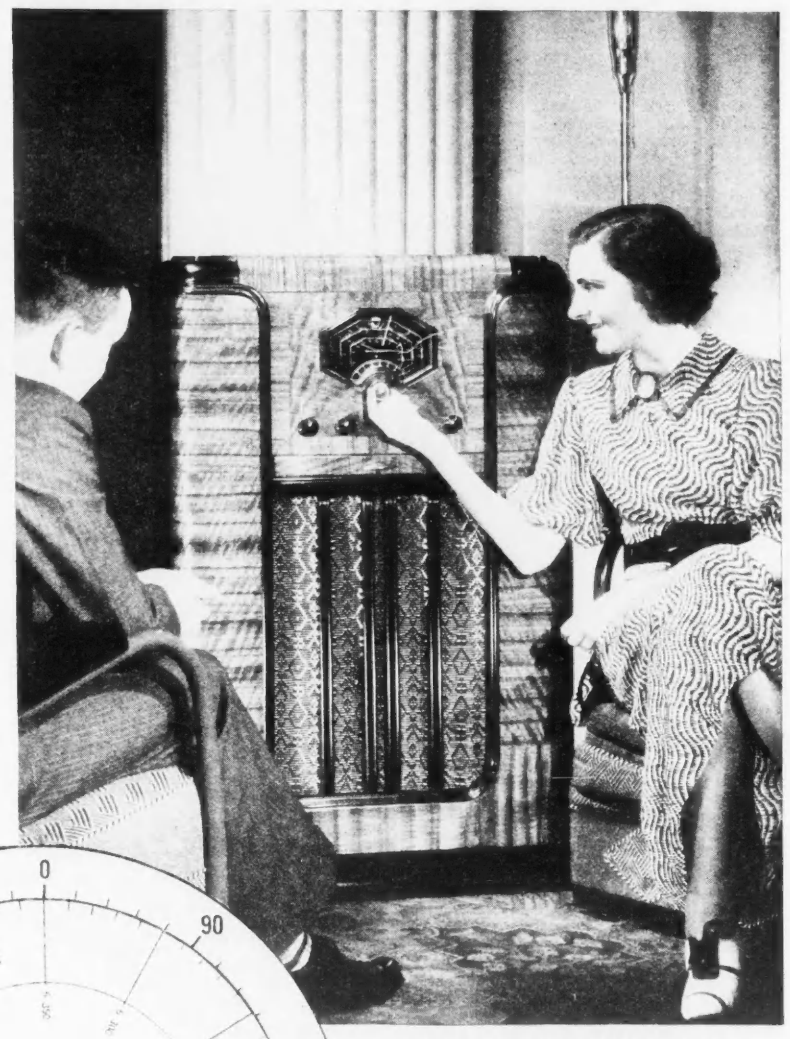
Again the *Empress* reviews her realm in a "royal progress." Come with this sovereign ship while she thrills her guests with 125 days of luxurious, effortless travel.

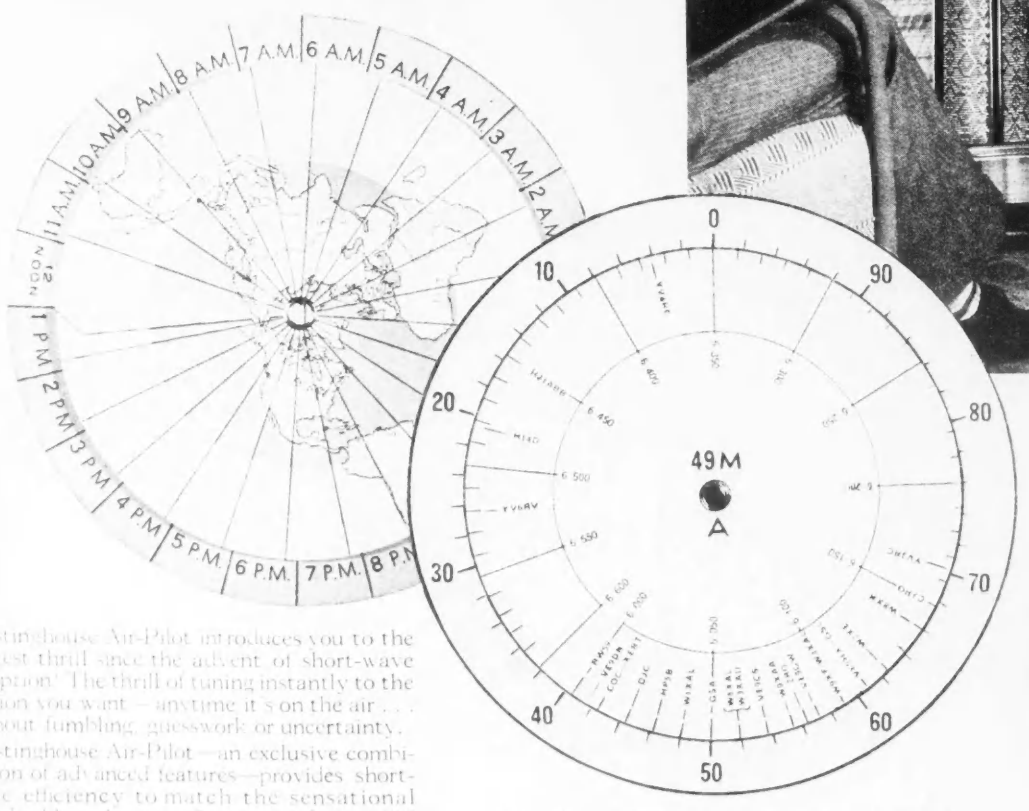
Empress of Britain
WORLD CRUISE
Canadian Pacific

FROM NEW YORK JANUARY 9, 1937

Fares from $2500 (with bath from $5990), including standard shore programme. For further information apply your own travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

Short-wave Tuning
Simple as A·B·C





CATHODE RAY TUNING LIGHT
All the uncertainty of tuning is now eliminated. The mystifying Cathode Ray Tube tells at a glance when the program is correctly tuned.

Westinghouse Air-Pilot introduces you to the biggest thrill since the advent of short-wave reception! The thrill of tuning instantly to the station you want—anytime it's on the air . . . without fumbling, guesswork or uncertainty.

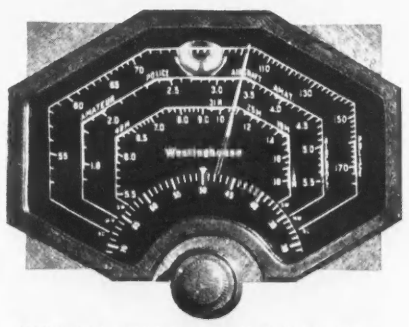
Westinghouse Air-Pilot—an exclusive combination of advanced features—provides short-wave efficiency to match the sensational standard-broadcast performance of the 1937 Blue Ribbon World Cruisers!

First—the new color-light dial with the whole world of radio clearly set out before your eyes—and the Electric Eye that tells exactly when your station is correctly tuned.

Then—the up-to-date Air-Pilot Tuning Log that instantly locates the **exact** hair-line location for every Short-Wave station. And World Time Finder and World Cruiser Map, which gives the current time in any part of the world . . . automatically lighted.

Curvilinear dynamic speakers that give thrilling, clear, realistic tone. Ortho-coustic Tone Chamber that frees both music and voice of cabinet resonance or "boom". Beam Power Tube that conserves entire output energy for higher efficiency of dynamic speaker.

A score of "Blue Ribbon" features that open up a new world of radio pleasure revolutionary in tone as in performance. Twenty new models at your Westinghouse Dealer—Ask about official I.A.C. Economy Purchase Plan before you buy your new set.



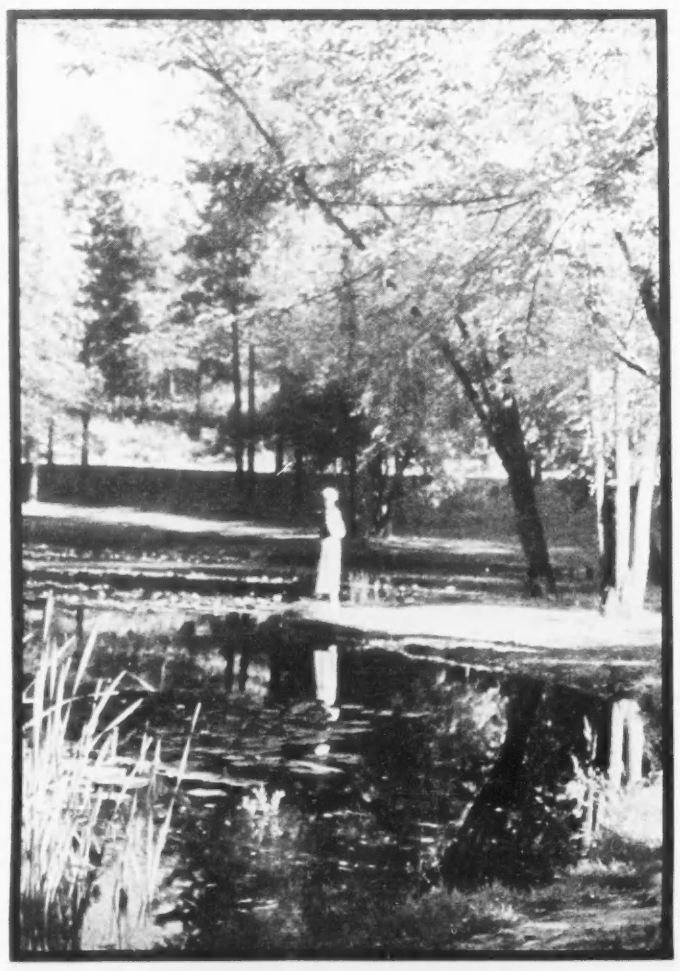
TWICE THE SELECTIVITY OF PREVIOUS RECEIVERS

The new Westinghouse Air-Pilot supplies the decisive answer to the need for single channel selectivity. Hair-line tuning separates adjoining channels across the entire dial—with the cleavage of a razor-edge—Velvet-touch dual ratio tuning without a trace of backlash provides the equivalent of 9 feet of Vernier Scale. Tuning on any wave band is now a pleasure—

With a Westinghouse your only limitation is the station itself.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY, LIMITED • HAMILTON, CANADA

1937 WESTINGHOUSE
BLUE RIBBON Air-pilot RADIO



"INTO THE PARK." Honorable Mention Photograph, by E. L. Taylor, 505 8th Street West, Calgary.

SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 24, 1936

PHOTOGRAPHY SHOULD BE A NON-STOP HOBBY

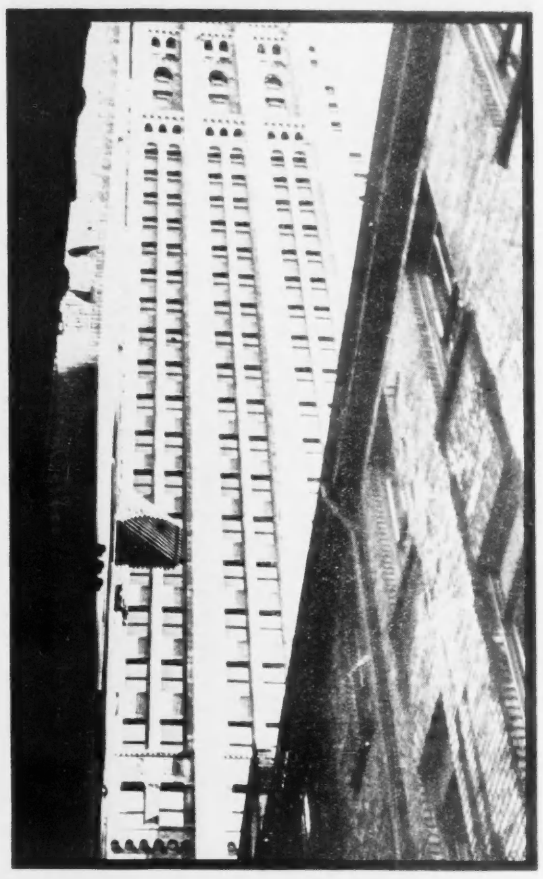
BY "JAY"

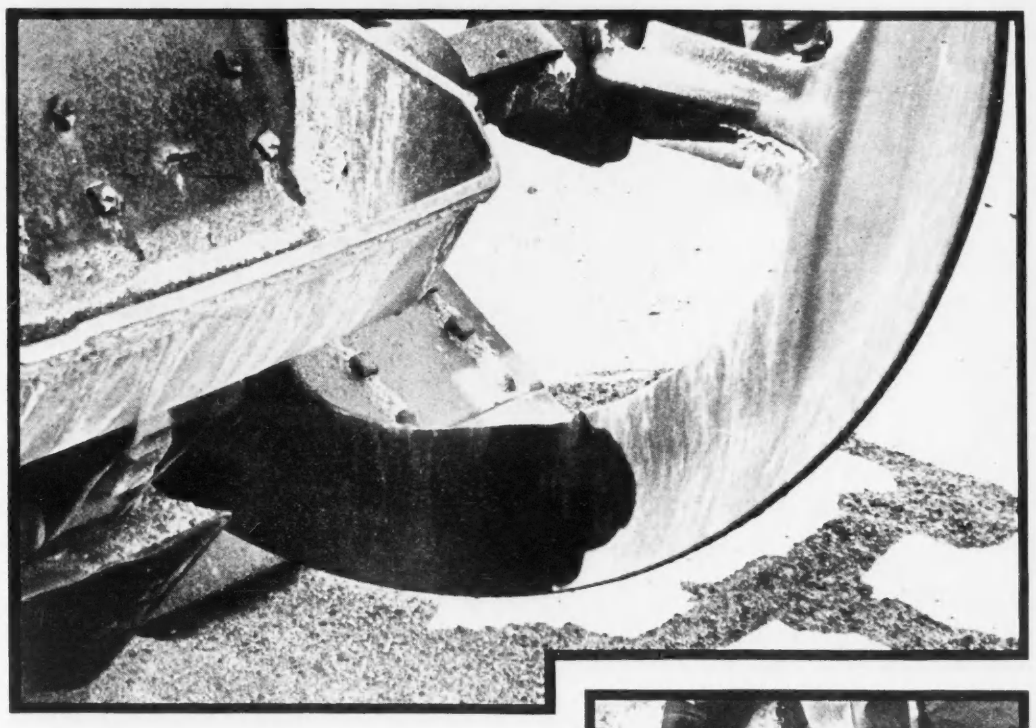
TO THE great majority of amateurs the photographic season is now about closed. It seems that cameras are used mostly between May 24 and our Canadian Thanksgiving Day, but there is no real excuse for this. Photography is a non-stop hobby and there is nothing quite so interesting, or for that matter so exciting, as hunting around for what might be called non-seasonable subjects of sufficient interest to warrant an exposure and perhaps afterwards a print which will take its place in our own permanent collection of pictures. This hunting or poking around is a real game. In fact, I think one can call it a sport, because like all true sporting games the result can never be determined until the final play, and when we take our camera out to seek the unusual we may return without a single shot or on the other hand our reward may be a full bag; but be that as it may we are sure of one thing and that is a deep sense of pleasure and satisfaction in the knowledge that we have at least had a "darn good time".

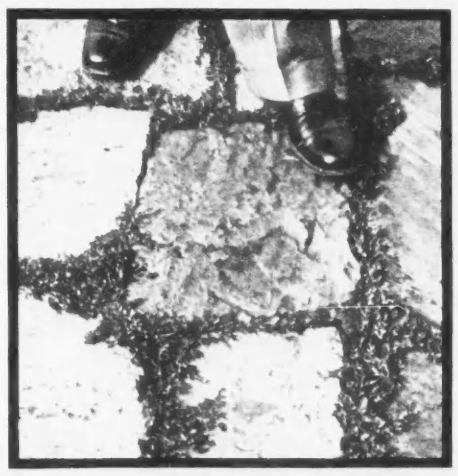
A QUESTION often asked me is: "Where shall I go to hunt for new subjects?" Personally, I am never concerned with this perplexity. No ground that I have covered has yet become too familiar to cover once more. Every visit brings to light some change, caused maybe by the difference in the light, or perhaps it is an atmospheric variation. There are so many things that can happen between visits to alter a familiar haunt, and these new aspects invariably present photographic possibilities. Then there is the fun of breaking in new territory. This may mean a visit to another "location" (pardon me for going Hollywood), or it may cause no more exertion than sitting by your own fireside and studying the illustrations in SATURDAY NIGHT and other illustrated publications. These pictures can be used as an inspiration and bring with them the pleasant problem of seeking similar subjects and rendering them in a different fashion. Do not mistake my meaning here. I am not suggesting that the out-of-season photographer should become a copyist. One of the happiest sides of this hobby is in the exercise of our originality. Yet we can be original and still go to the other fellow for an inspiration.

ON THIS page are some results from a variety of attempts to seek subjects a little different, or presented in a different way. The old mill which I found up in Algonquin Park was commonplace enough and I passed by it at least fifty times before I was attracted by an unusual play of sunlight. The picture of the Bank of Commerce head office in Toronto was observed when making a short cut through a little-used lane. The forest scene is just one of those subjects which can only be appreciated when seen through the imagination rather than the eye; the same applies to the two feet as I saw them walking down this old garden path. These feet, by the way, belong to the Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT. The picture of the old gentleman asleep in the park tells its own story, but may I suggest that the hobbyist in search of such candid camera shots should exercise the greatest kindliness and consideration in his methods of approach. The picture of the four bows of barges was taken in the Port of London, principally as an illustration of the fact that in most complicated scenes the part is often pictorially of more importance than the whole.

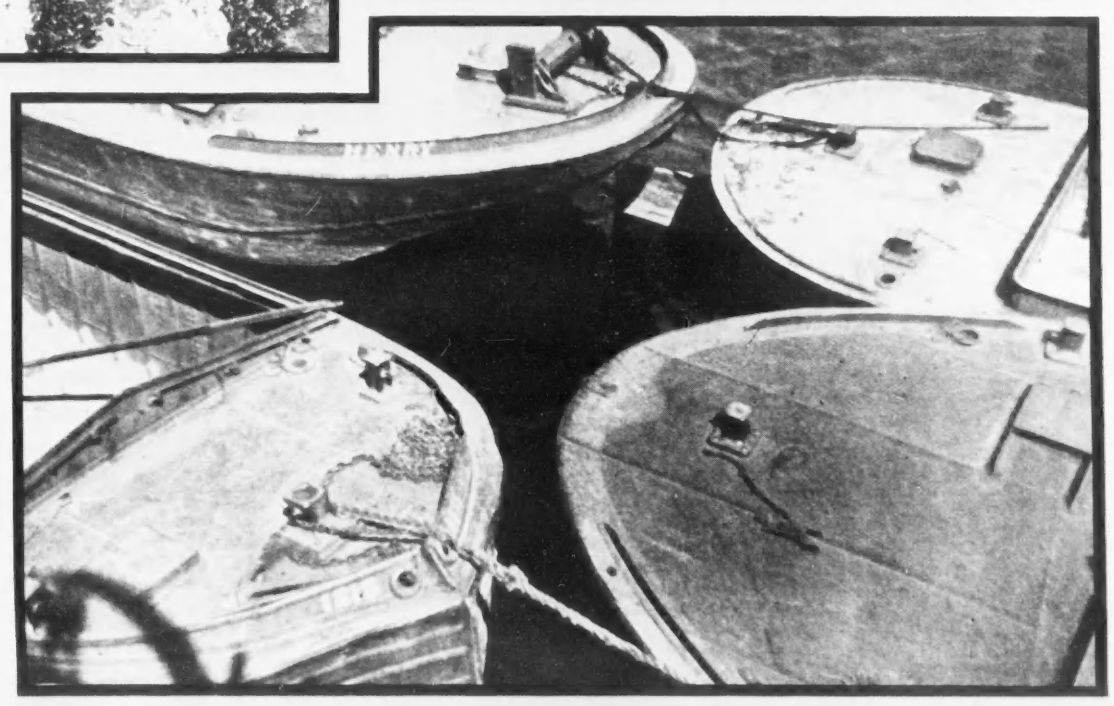
THESE pictures illustrate what I mean by non-stop photography. In the city, the country, by docksides, in woods, back yards, vacant lots—in fact anywhere and everywhere—subjects for the camera can be found. The type of camera does not matter provided one uses a little imagination. According to the amount of imagination used, so will be the results obtained.







THE photographs on this page, taken by "Jay," are samples of the use of imagination to see pictorial quality or design in the common-place. TOP LEFT, Sunlight on the Old Mill Wheel. TOP RIGHT, A City Canyon. CENTRE LEFT, Lines and Curves. CENTRE RIGHT, The Woodland Harp. MIDDLE, Feet on the Path. BOTTOM LEFT, Siesta. BOTTOM RIGHT, Day's Work done.



THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THERE are lots of people for whom movies in the afternoon have most of the qualities of what is known as a bender. These get carried away by the weather, or the war (the one between the sexes) or the awful unbecomingness of the new hats and, without premeditation, plunge in, enjoy the thing while it lasts and feel too awful afterwards. There are probably even more people who regard a movie matinee as a party, but we don't seem to come across them.

There is gravity in the fact that had we not talked ourselves into a fine little depression over luncheon, or had it not been cold or rainy when we came out of the restaurant, some of us might never have seen "Suzy."

The red-headed girl had read the book. "It's about Mata Hari," she said.

"Oh, not one of those heroic Japanese pictures. I can't *bear* people falling on their *swords*," said the pretty girl. "Why, it's Jean Harlow! I think she's just sweet, who's Suzy?"

"Sit down and shut up," said the red-headed girl.

We all gave our attention to the screen.

Suddenly the pretty girl got to her feet and began to push the knees beside her—ours—out of her way. "This is *Shakespeare!*" she said, "how *horrible*. I'm just sick of Shakespeare. Let me out."

The red-headed girl pushed her down. "Sure, it's Shakespeare," she said in a violent whisper, "this is the comic."

Just then Una Merkel stopped playing Desdemona to a ham actor's Othello, picked some feathers out of her mouth and began to be a faculty wife at a college reunion with her husband, Hugh Herbert, dressed as Queen of the May. It was all very confusing.

The pretty girl was getting restive again. "I'm glad I never went to college if that's what it's like," she was heard to mutter sulkily. "I thought we came to see Jean Harlow."

The red-headed girl grabbed an usher and reported we were seeing a funny picture called "We Went to College," "a full-feature length comedy." "'Mata Hari's' coming," she said.

We settled back to wait.

"You have, of course, read reviews of "Suzy" and know already that Miss Harlow, with a head of platinum and a heart of gold, plays a little lady this time. We thought that, unaccustomed as she is to such a role, she behaved very well indeed. Certainly, she as closely resembled a lady as British Cary Grant did a French aviator or Franchot Tone, from Niagara Falls, a rough Irish inventor. The picture is a miracle of odd casting. Accents rise and fall like the tides.

A lady in many foxes appeared in a doorway and shot Mr. Tone.

"What did I tell you?" said the red-headed girl, "that's Mata Hari."

"It's murder," said the pretty girl. "Why there's Lewis Stone! I always thought he was dead."

"So he is," said the red-headed girl, "any fool could tell that by his acting."

Miss Harlow extended her hand with true patrician grace (elbow stiff and rolled to the left) to receive the French General's salute. "They must never know how *Gudrun* died," she said to Mr. Tone.

We all came out humming "Did I Remember to Tell You I Adore You?" the theme song of the play.

"I expect Lewis Stone died right after the war," said the pretty girl thoughtfully.

"It was Mata Hari in the book," said the red-headed girl as she climbed into the rumble seat.

A LITTLE mutual argument with a customs official on an American train, a short time ago, introduced us to a pleasant person from the office of Frank Brothers, the famous American shoemakers. We both got our cigarettes passed and sat down for a chat.

We have always thought shoes a very fascinating part of a smart woman's equipment. Here was someone who knew a great deal about high grade shoes. Frank shoes are sold only from small exhibition of choice patterns set up for short periods in smart hotels in various cities. Almost entirely a custom-made proposition, wildly expensive, but worth it according to my traveling companion. We spoke at length of evening shoes.

The trend in these, as in other types of shoes, is toward a building up on the instep almost to boot height. A great flaring tongue in one, with the side of the shoe, may cover the front of the instep but leave the tip of the toe uncovered. An open heel-back and an ankle strap complete the affair. Others overlap in scallops across the front of the foot and continue into an "Empire" strap back around the ankle, the heel being unprotected and the top of the toe open, too.

Intricately braided satin straps form two criss-crossing bands to make the whole vamp of another shoe called Coronation (guess why, my bright ones). This upward front movement is universal in the smartest evening footwear.

Heels are nearly always adaptations from the Chinese—you can see the kind of thing in any museum featuring Chinese art. It is a very tall and tapering heel, set curiously straight under the back of the shoe.

Materials are satins, usually with stitched lines and delicate gold or silver kid pipings, metallic kids, suedes, or brocades combined with gold or silver kid—and satin again.

There are as many open-toed patterns as ever since that vogue began, but you can find plenty of closed ones if you wish.

The point is that the new designs are guaranteed to make your last season's shoes look as weird as a T. model beside an Airflow. You just have to buy new ones.

HORROR pictures seem to be losing their charm for Hollywood. They never had any for us. Should we unwillingly have to face one in the future, with Boris Karloff chilling the marrow in our bones or making our hair stand on end, we propose to concentrate on the monster's given name. Mr. Karloff the terrible was born a Pratt, and christened Charles Edward. We find something very stabilizing about the name Pratt. Try addressing any monster as Charles Edward Pratt and watch the chill wear off.

APPARENTLY the report that Elsie de Wolf is to do up Buckingham Palace is an exaggeration. A kindly correspondent who might just as well have signed his letter and got credit for his civil tongue, writes to say it is denied in John Drinkwater's column, "The King This Week." It is one of the King's *other* houses that has fallen to Miss de Wolf. Sorry you have been turrou-bbled.

A tall Scot recently arrived from London and, very sure of his R's, tells us that the Kings' daring has recently carried him roughshod onto very sacred ground in the Scottish Highlands.

Many years ago the House of Windsor adopted for its own the Royal Stewart tartan. There was really no reason that they should adopt the plaid of the Pretenders. But all sorts of romance connected with Bonnie Prince Charlie and so on may have had something to do with it. Anyhow it was a Royal tartan. Now the Stewart plaid is a hearty bright red with green and yellow cross checks—a difficult color scheme, presumably, for a blond young man with a pale skin. The King's answer to this is to invent a new tartan and discard the historical one. He has called it the *Balmoral* and we understand it is grey. The King himself and a few of his company are now wearing it on occasions at Balmoral. The heraldry of tartans has apparently developed another bar sinister.

The Highlander does not forget Acts of Parliament prohibiting the wearing of his native dress, nor the penalties suffered by those patriots who refused to give it up. Great antiquity and much sentiment animates the Clans who cling to their distinguished tartans. They frown on the Balmoral.

But there really doesn't seem to be anything to be done about it.

DEBUTANTE. Miss Pamela Eby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival Eby, of Toronto.
Study by Violet Keene.

DEBUTANTE. Miss Solange Rochereau de la Sabliere, daughter of Monsieur and Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, of Toronto.
Study by Violet Keene.

Busy Days

Demand a knowledge that one's hair is well groomed and becoming at all times. Patrons of the Hygienic Salons are numbered among those fortunate people who can forget about their hair, because they know that it is cut in a style particularly suited to themselves . . . permanently waved and coiffed in the most approved fashion, ready for any occasion, social or business.

229 Yonge St. Hygienic Hairdressing Salon EL. 8439

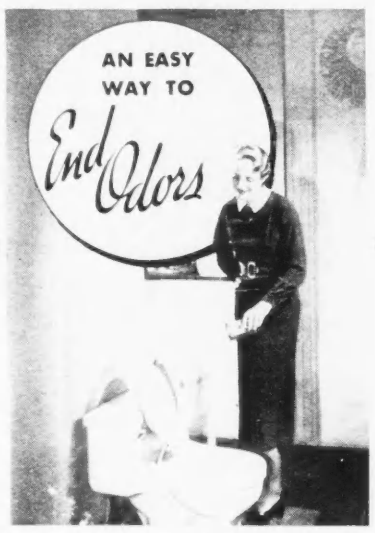
OTHER WOMEN DON'T ALWAYS GET RUNS!

Stocking Runs made my husband FURIOUS, until...

"Dick scolded me for constant runs—asked me why other women didn't get them all the time. I wondered, too—"

"—until a friend told me about Lux. I tried it—cut way down on runs, to Dick's joy."

LUX cuts down runs because it saves stocking *elasticity*. Cake-soap rubbing and soaps with harmful alkali weaken elasticity, then threads are apt to break under strain—runs start.



DON'T try to hide toilet odors with smelly disinfectants. Here is a scientific preparation made especially to clean toilets. Sani-Flush removes stains and discolorations without scrubbing and scouring. Sani-Flush purifies the unseen trap where dangers lurk. It puts an end to the cause of odors and insanitation.

Just sprinkle a little Sani-Flush in the bowl. (Follow directions on the can.) Flush the toilet. That's all there is to it. It's simple. Sure. Harmless. *Sani-Flush is also effective for cleaning automobile radiators (directions on can).* Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores—25 and 15 cent sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Sani-Flush

CLEANS TOILET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

Years of Loveliness ARE YOURS *says this famous Skin Specialist*

THE flawless loveliness of a clear, white complexion, maintains Dr. Francois Debat, the famous Parisian skin specialist, is a treasure *you* can acquire—and hold on to for *years!* To develop and maintain this natural loveliness, you must cleanse deep, deep down. You must soothe and nourish delicate facial skins . . . and that is one of the things which Dr. Debat's researches have made possible.

In INNOXA preparations, Dr. Debat's scientific principles have been employed to give you a method of cleansing, soothing, toning and nourishing your complexion so that it grows smoother and finer . . . so that its *natural* loveliness is not marred *even through many years.*

TRANSFORM YOUR COMPLEXION in 30 DAYS

Do this! Visit the nearest INNOXA dealer. Discover the correct INNOXA treatment for caring for your complexion. Follow it faithfully, night and morning, for 30 days—and in that time you will observe a fascinating difference. For 30 days, in effect, your skin will have been in the care of one of the world's foremost dermatologists. It will have become younger—fresher—and INNOXA can keep it so for you year after year.

This Book is fascinating ask for a copy

The INNOXA Beauty Guide contains the secret of a lovely, *natural* complexion for you . . . *a complexion you'll retain for years.* The nearest INNOXA dealer will be glad to give you a copy, or write Ralph W. Barton & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

Grow lovelier with INNOXA *Beauty by Culture*

3

Innoxa (England) Limited, 37 38 Old Bond Street, London W.1.
Sole Agent for Canada—Ralph W. Barton and Company, Limited, Toronto.

BETTER FIXTURES ARE CHEAPER IN THE LONG RUN

End replacement expense with

WALLACEBURG

SHOWERS *and* FAUCETS

...the lifetime fixtures

ASK YOUR PLUMBER

IN BED FOR WEEKS WITH BACKACHE

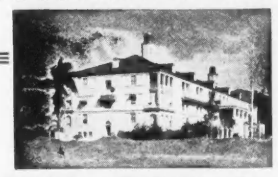
Quick Relief with Kruschen

It was advice from her mother that led this woman to take Kruschen Salts for her backache, and before she had finished the first bottle she was feeling better. This is the letter she writes:—

"About this time last year I had severe pains in my back and was prostrate for three weeks. I could not even rise in bed. I tried several well-known remedies, but to no avail. Then I wrote to my mother telling her of my trouble. She wrote to me by return of post urging me to try Kruschen Salts. I immediately bought a bottle and I can truthfully say before I had taken the fifth dose I could sit up. I kept on taking them and in less than two weeks I was about again. I am never without Kruschen now."—(Mrs.) A. G.

Unless the kidneys function properly, certain acid wastes, instead of being expelled, are allowed to pollute the blood-stream and produce troublesome symptoms: backache, rheumatism, and excessive fatigue. Kruschen Salts is an excellent diuretic or kidney aperient, valuable in assisting the kidneys to excrete acid impurities.

"IT'S SUMMER AT THE



CONSTANT SPRING"

Let wintry winds blow you to one of the finest hotels in the tropics—set in a private park, 600 feet above the Caribbean, ten minutes from Kingston. Every room with private bath and porch. Sports . . . 18-hole Golf Course . . . motoring . . . dancing . . . swimming pool free to resident guests. Consult Your travel agent or write to

Dept. I
Canadian West Indian League
Sun Life Bldg., Montreal or
Henry Heuer, Manager

CONSTANT SPRING HOTEL
Jamaica, B.W.I.

HOTEL SEYMOUR
NEW YORK CITY
West 45th St.—just West of 5th Ave

A most delightful and comfortable place to stay during your visit. Within a very short walk of all theatres, smart shops and Radio City. Two blocks from Grand Central Terminal. Quiet, refined atmosphere. Large rooms with high ceilings. All with private baths. Single rooms, $3 up. Double rooms, $4 up. Suites, single, $5 up. Double, $6 up. Excellent restaurant and dining room. Bar.

EDMOND COTTY, MANAGER
Formerly Manager C.P.R. Hotels

Revel In Golden Sunshine

Keep tuned up! A week end or longer does it at famous Colton Manor. Enjoy bracing fall air atop fascinating Ship's Deck overlooking ocean. Luxurious accommodations, finest food

SPECIAL Week-End Offer as Low as $10 Room Bath. All Meals—Friday after Breakfast thru Sunday—or Saturday thru Monday

Paul Auchter Mgr

Colton Manor
ONE OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINEST HOTELS

Mothersills
SEASICK REMEDY
Guarantees A Perfect Voyage

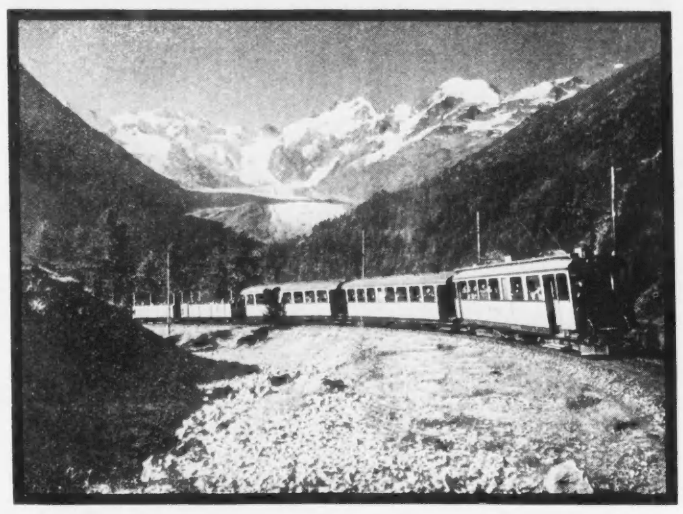
—Ports of Call

A WELCOME TO LUGANO

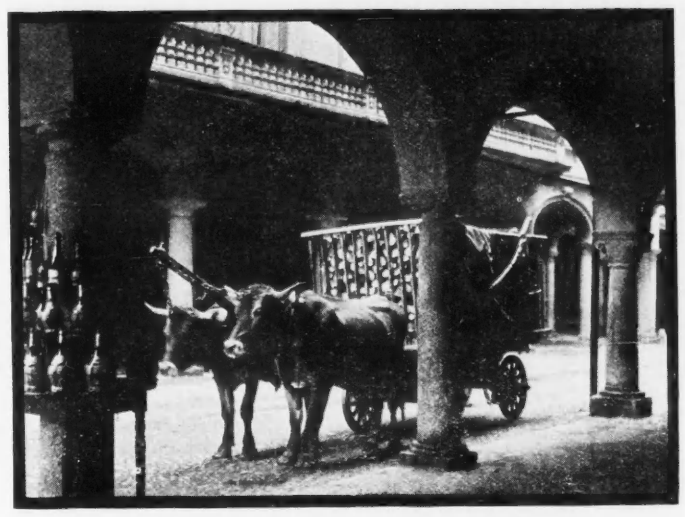
BY FRED DOSSENBACH, JR.

THE train rolled smoothly on, the wheels clicking rhythmically over the low rumble of swift-moving cars. I was on my way over the famed St. Gotthard route leading to the sunny Tessin—and Lugano. Green rolling hills of central Switzerland faded away in the background, and the twin silver ribbons of track started winding steadily upward. The train slowed down as it pushed forward through tunnel after tunnel, at Wassen curving around the old church three times, each time at a higher level. In the Reusstal the grey whirling waters of the Reuse river cascaded angrily through the stark, rocky walled valley. Then Goeschenen, where the 9¼ miles St. Gotthard tunnel starts boring its way under massive snow mountains to Airolo and Italian-speaking Switzerland. Once past Airolo the landscapes gradually became less rugged, the vegetation thicker and more luxurious. At Bellinzona the three stone castles, perched on eminences, dominated the city, and the surrounding hills were varied shades of green patched here and there with the golden brown of grain fields.

Finally Lugano. It was a slumbrous afternoon. Most of Lugano's visitors were apparently at the beach, or playing golf or tennis, or enjoying an excursion. The sun, already sinking in the west, shone bright on the red roofs of white-walled houses, and trees along the lake shore were a fringe of green. The only sounds as I walked slowly to Paradiso were the rustling of leaves, the ceaseless lapping of the lake waters and the crunch underfoot of the gravel promenade. Tall palms shaded vivid colored flower beds, and the lake was like liquid glass, and so clear along the shore that I could count each pebble on the bottom.



THE BERNINA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, connecting St. Moritz, Switzerland, with Tirano, Italy, is one of the most scenic lines in the Swiss Alps. This picture shows one of the trains passing through the Bernina group of mountains.
—Photo A. Steiner, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.



TEAMS OF OXEN are familiar sights in the streets of Old Lugano, in southern Switzerland.
—Photo H. Ruedi, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

AT ONE of the smaller boat landings a motor boat was moored, motionless in the still water. On the cushioned bench in the stern a leather-faced boatman was sleeping, one brown arm draped over the side of the boat, and his face half turned to the sun. A small sign proclaimed: Campioni, Caprino, Morcote, Gandria; 2, 3, & 5 fr. I stepped in the boat and shook the man's arm. He jumped up, white teeth flashing as he grinned a little sheepishly. I asked him could we go to Gandia and how much. He replied that since Signor was alone it would cost five francs; but he hastened to assure me that the trip would be well worth while. I said all right. So we left, the little boat purring through the smooth water and sending away from either side of the prow an ever widening path of ripples. Overlooking Lugano Paradiso, Monte San Salvatore was a great green mound. The white sand of Lugano's Lido beach was dotted with gay-colored beach umbrellas, and numerous paddle boats and flat-bottom boats were gliding to and from the pier at the side of the beach. Rounding the small promontory just before Gandria, we passed a row of private villas, each of them surrounded by lovely gardens and lawns. Overhead a lone hawk circled lazily.

Gandria lies at the foot of Monte Brè, and the huddled houses come right to the water's edge, their reflections clear in the blue lake mirror. On the slopes rising above the tiny village are the vineyards, ever present in Italian-speaking Switzerland, and source of Tessin's famed C[illegible]ti wine. As we neared shore [illegible] eased slowly toward the landing [illegible] passed between two drab colored fishing boats. One of them even boasted a name: Maria. Kneeling on a small stone square beside the landing, an old peasant woman, brown face deeply creased, red bandanna handkerchief around her head, was washing clothes in the water, and behind her two barefoot urchins were munching crusts of bread. When I got out of the boat and walked over the rickety little pier to shore, the old woman looked up, smiled and said: "Buenna serra, Signor". And the two boys looked at each other, black eyes laughing as if to say: "Another one of those funny tourists."

Running close to the vineyards on the abruptly slanting slopes is the new Gandriastrasse, a really great feat in road building. Over the new route a regular post-automobile service is operated, offering the shortest possible connection between the Lugano region and the renowned mountain resorts of the Engadine. In certain stretches close to Gandria the new road is more like a bridge which somehow clings miraculously to the precipitous mountain side, goes twisting along the contour of steep slopes to the Italian frontier a short distance away.

AS EVENING FALLS

NOW, as I looked at it, long shadows fell on the high hills, but in spite of approaching dusk, the Gandriastrasse was clearly visible; a grey-white outline against the dark slope. Red sphere of the setting sun hurled a flaming path of shimmering light across the lake, and banks of violet clouds along the western horizon were splashed with scarlet. From Lugano came the sonorous pealing of distant church bells.

It was dark when I left Gandria. The humming and chirping of night insects, and the whirr of countless tiny wings filled the evening with a softly vibrant life. A breeze came from nowhere and brushed ripples over the lake waters. Above, the first stars winked fitfully, and the lights marking the ways of the funiculars on Monte Brè and Monte San Salvatore were spaced yellow dew drops.

Suddenly I realized that I had wandered through the twisting maze of Gandria's narrow streets for more than half an hour. Certainly no boatman would ever earn a living from customers like myself. As I stepped into the boat I started to say something—that I'd pay for the time I'd kept him waiting. But I changed my mind. There was a shade of a smile on the boatman's face that made me know it would be foolish and tactless to speak of it. I think he knew, and enjoyed knowing how much I was pleased with the welcome Lugano had given me.

• •

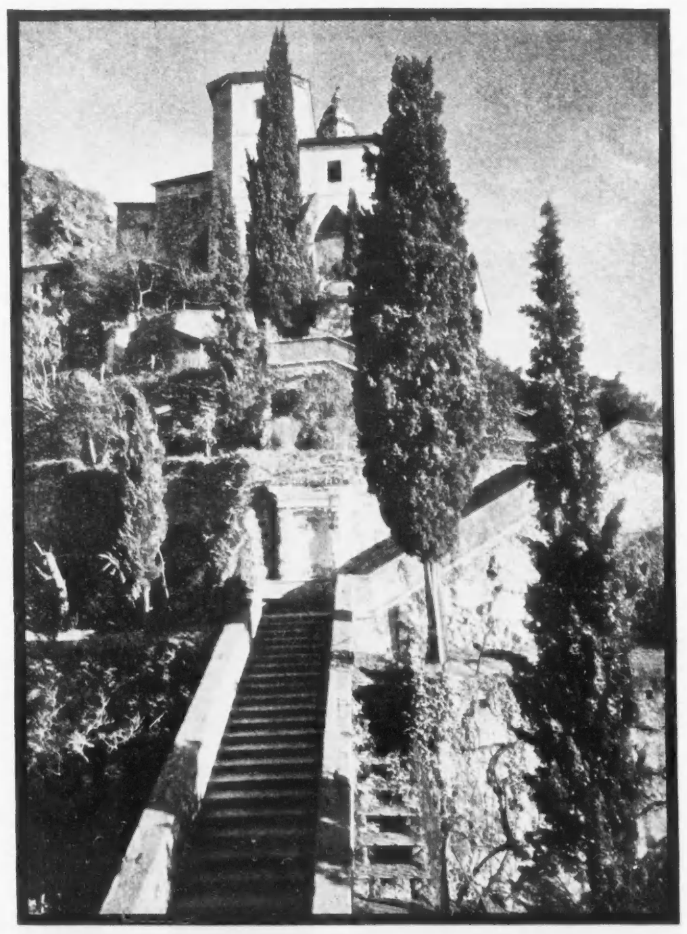
TRAVELERS

Mrs. N. R. DesBrisay and Mrs. D. B. Emeno, who motored to Fort Qu'Appelle for a few days' shooting, have returned to Winnipeg.

Lieutenant and Mrs. A. E. Theodore Paquet, who are en route to their new home in Victoria, are spending a few days in Winnipeg, the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McLaughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hammond of London, England, are paying their annual visit to Canada, and are renewing many friendships in Winnipeg.

Mrs. C. W. Baker, of Victoria, and Mrs. Angus Macdonald, of Toronto, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert, of Winnipeg.



FOUR HUNDRED STEPS lead to the beautiful old church of Morcote on the Lake of Lugano, in southern Switzerland.
—Photo H. Ruedi, courtesy Swiss Federal Railroads.

VELVA CREAM MASK
by
Elizabeth Arden

A FIRST AID FOR TIRED FACES

Wear the mask for fifteen minutes. Then look what's happened! Fatigue lines have faded out of sight . . . pores have become completely invisible . . . puffs about the eyes have vanished into thin air . . . drooping contours are changed to firm young curves . . . dull colouring is now clear and sparkling. For Velva Cream Mask makes you look as if you'd been on a rest cure for days instead of at your dressing table for fifteen minutes.

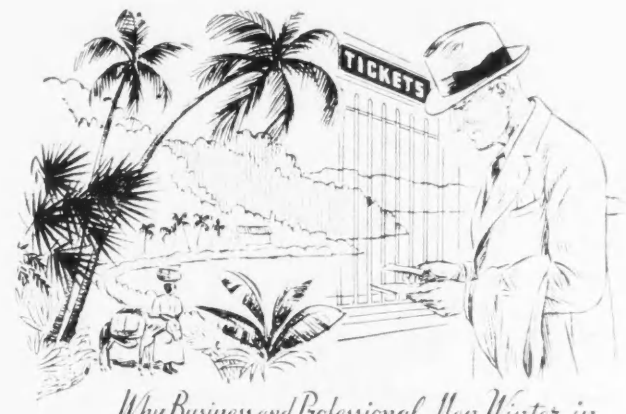
ARDENA VELVA CREAM MASK	5.25
ARDENA PORE CREAM	1.10
ARDENA CLEANSING CREAM	1.10 TO 6.00
ARDENA SKIN TONIC	.95 TO 15.00

Come in and slip around your shoulders the Elizabeth Arden Colour Capes but don't forget to see the Colour Harmony Chart that shows you exactly how to make up successfully for your favourite shade

The Toronto Salon is at the Robert Simpson Company Limited Store. For an appointment please 'phone Adelaide 8711, Local 294 and 295.

Elizabeth Arden

New York Paris London Toronto Toronto Salon and Consultation Room Simpson's



Why Business and Professional Men Winter in

Jamaica!
BRITISH WEST-INDIES

Because they believe Jamaica possesses the ideal, residential advantages to which fifty-two famous physicians paid tribute, when they stated:

"In attendance at the International Health Conference, at Kingston, Jamaica, we desire to record our most favourable impressions as to the salubrity of the climate of the island. With an average temperature (at sea level) of 80 degrees Fahrenheit, a cooling breeze which blows all day from the sea, a wealth of trophical fruit and flowers, the island of Jamaica impresses us as a natural health resort and a delightful vacation spot."

For booklets and full information, consult your Travel Agent or write to:
Dept. S.N. Canadian West Indian League, Sun Life Building, Montreal.
or
Dept. S.N. Tourist Trade Development Board, Kingston, Jamaica.

South America de Luxe
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL SERVICE

Glorious sights to see . . . new cities and harbors, the towering Andes, Inca Land . . . romance and color . . . that's South America. And American Express makes a visit to this fascinating continent an unforgettable experience. Also independent travel arrangements to suit your time and means. South America is in demand this winter. It really is the *ideal* vacationland for American Travelers.

The 18th ANNUAL ESCORTED CRUISE-TOUR leaves New York Feb. 12th, returning Apr. 21st—68 days exploring 19 fascinating cities in 9 countries . . . $1,595—all expenses, first class throughout.

Optional tours to Inca Land and the Iguazu Falls which connect with the regular cruise, at slight extra cost.

PLUS 4 UNIQUE ESCORTED TOURS by AMERICAN EXPRESS
visiting PANAMA CANAL • COLOMBIA • ECUADOR • PERU • CHILE ARGENTINA • URUGUAY • BRAZIL • TRINIDAD

Tour No. 1—Leave New York, Dec. 18th	54 Days	$1180
Tour No. 2—Leave New York, Jan. 15th	54 Days	$1180
Tour No. 3—Leave New York, Jan. 29th	61 Days	$1260
Tour No. 4—Leave New York, Mar. 12th	47 Days	$1080

All-Expense Tours—First Class Accommodations

For any of these tours apply to your own Agent or directly to the

AMERICAN EXPRESS
America's Foremost Travel Organization
COMPLETE WORLD-WIDE TRAVEL SERVICE
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BLDG., 25 KING ST., W., TORONTO, ONT.
Telephone ELgin 5221

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES ALWAYS PROTECT YOUR FUNDS

"LIDO" CHRISTMAS CRUISE

AMPLE TIME IN EACH OF THE 4 MOST FAMOUS PORTS OF THE WEST INDIES and the CARIBBEAN

Saturnia
from New York DEC. 23
12 DAYS . . . $152.50 up
to KINGSTON . . CRISTOBAL
HAVANA . . . NASSAU

Newly remodelled, the Saturnia offers the most brilliant Christmas Cruise of her career! Lido Deck almost doubled in size . . . new green swimming pool . . . new, speedier engines . . . more rooms with baths. Also Cannon deck is veranda suite!

ITALIAN LINE

Apply TRAVEL AGENT or 159 Bay St. Toronto, or 1133 Beaver Hall Hill Montreal.

The Deauville design, Community Plate—a fine example of the modern trend in silverware. Silvo is recommended by the Community makers to keep silverware lovely.

Brings Out Silver's Beauty

You are rightly proud of your lovely silver, and you can enjoy it every day if you guard its glowing beauty with Silvo.

Quick and gentle in action, Silvo enhances the beauty that makes your silver a cherished possession through the years.

Write us for *free* sample of

Silvo
LIQUID SILVER POLISH

RECKITTS (Overseas) LIMITED, 1006 Amherst St., Montreal

for STIFFNESS

Plenty of Minard's well rubbed in soon sets you right. Bathe the sore part with warm water before you start.

You'll soon limber up!

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

MANHATTAN

IS NO PLACE FOR DEEP-SEA FISHING

New pitch, time in New York for [illegible] yet its deep-sea fishing. Plus crime to do things—business, shopping, the theatre or what not. You can do things conveniently from the Roosevelt with its inner locations. And the rate is moderate—from $3 single and $6 double.

A Grand Hotel

The ROOSEVELT

Madison Ave. at 45th St. New York

Walter Thomas, Managing Director

NEGLECT OF CONSTIPATION* IS A SERIOUS MATTER

Delicious Cereal Corrects This Condition in a Natural Way

Immediate attention to constipation* is important for two reasons. It causes discomfort, and may lead to headaches and loss of appetite. It also tends to slow you down.

When elimination continues to be faulty, over a period of time, your general resistance may be lowered. And a weakened body is less able to fight off the infections that abound in every crowded place.

The most common type of constipation is that caused by insufficient "bulk" in meals. In Kellogg's ALL-BRAN, you have a delicious source of effective "bulk."

Within the body, the "bulk" in ALL-BRAN absorbs moisture, forms a soft mass and gently cleanses the system. This tempting cereal also furnishes vitamin B and contains iron.

Two tablespoonfuls daily are usually sufficient. Serve as a cereal with milk or cream, or cook into tempting muffins, breads, etc. How much pleasanter to enjoy this natural laxative food instead of taking pills and drugs.

ALL-BRAN is guaranteed by the Kellogg Company. Sold by all grocers. Made by Kellogg in London, Ontario.

*Constipation due to insufficient "bulk"

OTTAWA WEDDING OF UNUSUAL INTEREST. Mrs. David Fisher-Rowe, formerly Miss Lorna Blackburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russel Blackburn. Mr. Fisher-Rowe is the son of Colonel and Mrs. H. M. Fisher-Rowe, of Thorncombe, Guilford, England. —*Photo by Karsh.*

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FOR some time we've been hearing rumors about a process that makes the family plate untarnishable. When we first heard about it, we said to ourself, "Oh yeah," made a note of it and then, as is our somewhat regrettable habit, proceeded to forget all about it. However, a young man with a compelling eye, good credentials, a manner of exceeding firmness and a perfectly darling little moustache, called at our office and proceeded to tell us about the whole thing.

It's a method by which sterling silver or silver plate may be made resistant to acids, stains, corrosion and the tarnish that plays havoc with silver things. The process is called Rhodanizing, and is done by plating the silver with rhodium which belongs to the platinum family. It does not change the color or appearance of silverware, and is not a lacquer. It is a plating process that eliminates all necessity for polishing as well as mutters of discontent from the queen of the kitchen. Constant polishing over a length of time tends to wear down and blur the sharpness of the etching or other design on silver, and this is eliminated by the process since silver treated in this manner needs only the usual washing and drying with a soft cloth. Any jeweller probably will know all about it.

By the way, do you know that a new silverware design, such as the recent Coronation design, is launched only after several thousand women have been asked what they think of it? Sample pieces are made by hand (each costing hundreds of dollars) and these are taken before Junior Leagues and other organizations where fairly representative good taste may be found. If the concensus of opinion turns thumbs down on the design, the work on the design begins all over again until something is produced that rings the bell of public approval. All of which proves something or other—probably that it is becoming practically impossible for anyone to indulge a flair for bad taste.

Two trends mark the silverware of today. There is the ultra-moderne, chaste, severe, very restrained, usually characterized by much plain flat surface; and the antique, or period, characterized by more ornamentation and employing designs that usually embody in some way the scroll, shell, oak leaf, acanthus leaf, gadroon, or the familiar grape motif.

IMAGINE, if you can, matches twelve inches long. These giants have crimson red heads and are used for lighting a fire in the grate in the grand manner. They come in very decorative looking boxes and would make unusual bridge prizes if one can bear to give them away.

THERE is a vogue for glitter in table lamps, and we see more and more glass being used all the time. Plain glass is combined with mirror, marble, metal and other materials, or it is being used in the form of glass leaves that curl out from the base. It's an attractive vogue, for glass and light have an especial affinity.

GADGETRY. Metal tops to snap over the tops of milk bottles after the dairy's cardboard top has been removed. A rounded wooden roller for mashing or pureeing vegetables, the round surface fits the rounded shape of the usual colander, and is much more efficient than a fork for the purpose.

IT IS a curious fact that, in assembling antique furniture, one will usually find a spread of about fifty years as much as he may safely allow the different specimens in a single room, says one who is an authority in such matters. The oak and walnut of the period 1650 to 1700 will congregate together quite happily; the walnut of the period 1680 to 1740 proves equally harmonious; the mahogany and the gilded and lacquered pieces of the period 1730 to 1780 seem to have sufficient similarity in scale and in fundamental form to prove genial companions. After 1780, however, there begins an attenuation of line, an increased delicacy of proportions, which makes it best to be very careful about mingling pieces produced after that time with those antedating 1750 or 1760.

It is also well to remember that oak and walnut are affinities and may be used together. Oak and mahogany, and walnut and mahogany are not affinities and should usually be kept apart. To be sure, English cabinetmakers were successful in banding oak clocks and chests with inlays of mahogany but they were careful as to the color and grain of their oak.

The style of paneling with large panels, which came into vogue about 1670, underwent such slight modifications for nearly a hundred years that one need feel no compunctions about using almost any eighteenth-century furniture with almost any eighteenth-century paneling. Oak paneling, of whatever date, seems the predestined background for walnut or lacquered furniture; although, if its color be right, mahogany will not be out of place. Pine, whether it be painted or stripped, offers a good background for mahogany or almost any other wood. Where walls are plastered and painted, walnut shows to best advantage if the background is vigorous in chromatic quality. Mahogany should be used by those who prefer putty tones, creams, and grays; though it will hold its place satisfactorily against a ground of rich blues or greens.

There is only one proviso to be added to the statement that almost any eighteenth-century paneling will harmonize with almost any furniture of the period. It will be found that some types of this paneling are much bolder in design than others. The heavier the moldings, and the more obtrusive the panels, by just so much it is advisable to select fairly heavy furniture. As the panels become flatter and the molding thinner, they seem to require the sympathetic note of fairly delicate furniture, displaying refinement rather than elaborateness of line.

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

FASHIONS worn in Biarritz at the height of the September season are often considered forerunners of our own southern resort styles. The most popular style worn by everybody everywhere is the white tailored jacket costume. One is of coarse white ribbed material worn with violets and matching gloves. Some jackets of this type have long sleeves and some are more fitted than others, but the type prevails.

Green suede trimming is one of the novel ideas accepted over there. It is used cleverly on a white wool coat. The belt, the tiny revers and little bow at the neck are all green suede and they are matched by heavy green stitching on the rounded collar. In another example green suede appears on a simple square-necked dress of white crepe. The belt, the triangular motif and two pockets that trim it are all green suede held by large white pearl buttons.

Green and white, one of the good color combinations at this resort, are seen again in a costume composed of an unusual pair of fabrics—velvet and linen. The strictly tailored green velvet overblouse and the flared white linen skirt with large rounded pockets are very smart.

Among the most attractive and practical beach coats seen was a blue linen, princess style, in street length. It could be worn as a dress as well as a wrap.

AN IMPORTANT observer of style says that the day of fashion revolution is past, and she points out that fashion changes today are the result of logical evolution.

High hats, for instance, are the logical complement to shorter, fuller skirts. Flat hats with these skirts would give the effect of a peasant silhouette, whereas high hats give it some of the swagger of a Russian Cossack's uniform.

High evening waistlines—Empire style—are logical in a Coronation year when a great deal of attention will be focused on court trains. She points out that the flowing lines of a train are much more graceful with a high-waisted gown.

This is a year when you can be as individual as you like in your choice of colors. Smart Frenchwomen are combining all sorts of colors that have not been seen together before. One passenger on the Ile de France who achieved a delightful effect wore a deep mahogany brown sweater over a dark blue skirt. Another pleasing and new combination was a grey skirt with a turquoise sweater and a linden green cardigan.

THIS vogue for individual color contrasts is seen in the country costumes worn by smart New York women. At the Piping Rock Horse Show there were a number of striking ones. For instance, a green tweed skirt and a grey sweater under a knee-length swagger coat of large diagonal plaid in green, red, grey and black, with a small velvet collar—a bright yellow tweed skirt and a rusty red cardigan over a turquoise sweater—a greyed wine-colored wool dress with a waist-length jacket of turquoise blue wool.

But among all this bright color there was a significant amount of grey. Indeed, two of the very smartest costumes were grey. One was a high-necked grey sweater tucked into a pleated grey tweed skirt, grey felt hat, brown shoes and a dark green leather bag on a strap slung over the shoulder. The other grey costume, worn by one of the judges, was a two-piece knitted wool offset with bright green accessories—a green hat, belt, gloves, monk shoes and again a green bag on a shoulder strap. Grey appeared also as a foil to other colors like a grey skirt with a bright yellow jacket, a grey tweed suit with a bright green sweater or a grey dress under a brown-and-blue plaid topcoat.

The casual atmosphere that is always evident in the clothes worn at this smart country horse show seemed more marked than ever this year because so many women appeared without hats, or with their hats in hand. Even when gloves were worn hats were often removed, so that the whole scene looked most informal.

Pull on a pair of these flawless Mir-O-Kleers* —your ankles slenderize before your very eyes! You'll be amazed at the strength and endurance of these will-o-the-wisps! Remember, they're Canada-made in the Empire's largest full-fashioned hosiery mill!

75c AND UP

KAYSER HOSIERY

* Trade Mark Patented Canada 1933 No. 336,234

MADE IN CANADA

BE WISER —— BUY KAYSER

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

IN A KNOWING little essay on dining-car cooking which recently appeared in this journal (Advt.) the writer informed her palpitating public that dining-car chefs did all their cooking without wine.

Yes, papa, I cannot tell a lie, I said it with my little hatchet-faced typewriter.

Now, so far as I know, the statement is as true as it ever was, which is as true as the head steward who unburdened his heart to me and permitted me to view the inner workings of his cuisine. I bring the thing up only because the statement seems to have caused such astonishment. People who wouldn't think of reading cooking columns have expressed the greatest surprise and asked if it were a misprint, others have come to me with tears of sympathy for the poor dear chefs; it wouldn't amaze me now to learn that railway stocks are shaking in their little shoes.

Have I been barking up the wrong tree for years? Is cooking with wine as much a part of ordinary culinary art in this country as it is, shall we say, in France? Should I have been concentrating week after week on recipes using wine? Frankly I don't believe it. Commonsense, backed by

DEBUTANTE. Miss Dorothy Jane Lawson, daughter of Mrs. and the Hon. J. Earl Lawson, Toronto.
—*Photo by Violet Keene, Eaton's College St.*

my natural self-esteem suggests that I am right in assuming we all use it occasionally but probably not half enough.

Here, then, are some ways with wine. Some dishes that are improved by it, other dishes that depend on it for their existence.

ON THE Continent wine soups constantly turn up. You might care to knock their eyes out by serving one such at your next luncheon or dinner party. They are made with Claret, white wine, (a *Graves* at about 40 cents a pint can be had from the Vendor and does admirably), Madeira, or Sherry. Since this is the season when sportin' friends are apt to send you partridges, within or outside the law, I'd better give you first a really smart recipe for

PARTRIDGE SOUP

1 glass Madeira or Sherry
4 cups brown stock.
4 strips lean bacon
1 tomato
½ bay leaf
1 oz. (about 2 tablespoons) flour
1 sprig parsley
1 onion
2 tablespoons butter.

Roast the partridge for 15 minutes. Carefully cut the fillets from the breast bone. Melt the butter, chop and add bacon, the onion sliced, the parsley and bay leaf. Stir over the fire for 5 minutes then break up the partridge carcass, add it, and cook for another 5 minutes. Stir in the flour and when pale brown add the stock (or one tin Campbell's consomme and an equal amount of water) slice and add the tomato, cover and simmer it all for half an hour. Strain and rub through a fine sieve. Reheat, stir in wine, salt and some cayenne pepper. Cover again and simmer about 15 minutes. Dice and add the fillets from the breast. Serve at once.

If this seems a trouble for the soup course remember we are out to impress. You can get away with a tin of tomato soup but you will scarcely be remembered for it with tears or for years.

Graves soup is made with one so-called pint bottle of Graves, 2 egg yolks, 2 tablespoons of fruit sugar and croutons of fried bread. Bring the wine to the boil with the sugar. Beat the egg yolks till light, stir in wine while boiling. Add croutons and serve at once.

Bisque de Bordeaux sounds pretty grand but takes only 1 cup of Claret, 2 tablespoons fruit sugar, a cinnamon stick an inch long, half a cup of water, 1 egg yolk and 2 cloves. Bring the wine, water and spices to the boil and simmer ten minutes. Beat egg yolk and stir it into the boiling soup by degrees.

Sherry is, as I hope you know, a proper addition to practically all clear soups, and the spoonful of whipped cream that you put on the top of each plate of cream soup is infinitely nicer seasoned with a taste of salt and pepper and a dash of sherry. Madeira or Marsala can be used in place of sherry almost every time. You'll be amazed what a little sherry can do in improving certain tinned soups that you make with milk. We use it in clam chowder and oxtail too, and I've never had a complaint.

I EXPECT you found it hard to find a goose or a freshly killed turkey for our new early Thanksgiving. I know I did. Chickens are around in quantities however. There are other ways of serving both than just plunking them in the oven to roast. Try them with wine.

Chicken Marengo is a way of cooking the bird said to have been invented by Napoleon's chef after the battle of Marengo—while the boys were still celebrating victories. He had run short of butter and used oil instead, and oil with tomatoes, mushrooms, garlic and onions are now regarded as essential ingredients of the dish. There are innumerable recipes for it, but this is a French housewife's and not too arty.

1 chicken, 3 tomatoes, 3 tablespoons olive oil, half lb. mushrooms, 1 clove of garlic, 12 little pickling onions or one large peeled one, half cup Madeira, Sherry or white wine, 1½ cups veal stock, 2 tablespoons of tomato puree, a sprig of parsley and 1 of thyme, juice of one lemon, salt, cayenne and flour and a few whole cloves.

Joint and skin the chicken, sprinkle with salt and cayenne and rub well with flour. Cook in the hot oil until a golden brown. Add the peeled tomatoes, the tomato puree (tinned tomato put through a sieve) and the garlic, parsley and thyme. Brown the little onions or onion slightly after having tucked about 4 cloves into them, add the peeled mushrooms and cook them a little too. Add these to the chicken mixture with the stock (or bouillion) and wine, season it all well with salt and pepper, cover and simmer gently for about one hour. Then put the pieces of chicken on a hot dish, surround with the mushrooms and onion, add a little lemon juice to the sauce and pour it over the joints. Garnish with fried croutons, and sprinkle a little chopped parsley over the works.

Breast of veal is done much the same way in France. Two pounds of veal cut into tidy pieces and fried in oil with onions, stock, wine, mushrooms and tomatoes, seasoned with a minced clove of garlic and salt and pepper covered, and cooked slowly for 1½ hours will serve six people smartly, but don't say it to your cook like that.

Lastly, as the rector says when he gets his second wind, I commend to you an egg dish with wine that is seasonable, nourishing and also just plain good. An excellent luncheon dish for anyone.

A SEPTEMBER BRIDE. Mrs. James Graham Parsons, whose recent marriage was a Toronto event. Mrs. Parsons is the former Miss Peggy Boulton, daughter of Mrs. Boulton and the late Mr. Gerald D. Boulton.
—*Camera Portrait by J. Kennedy.*

MUSHROOM OMELET

1 tablespoon Sherry or Madeira
4 eggs, 1 tablespoon butter,
¼ lb. mushrooms.

Peel, wash, dry and slice mushrooms. Fry them for 5 minutes in the hot butter, stirring frequently. Add wine and let them go on cooking mildly while you beat up the eggs for a minute with 2 tablespoons of milk, water or stock. Season the eggs generously with salt, pepper and crushed herbs. Have your carefully scoured frying pan very hot and a nut of butter thrown on it. Pour in the eggs before the butter gets brown. When they are still moist lift up the mushrooms with the poached egg lifter, put them on the eggs, fold and slip it on a hot dish. Pour the wine sauce over and serve instantly. It's grand, but it won't keep.

• •

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Fleming, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. Osler at Toronto, have returned to Ottawa.

Master John and Patrick Chamier, of London, England, who have been visiting Mrs. Gordon Weir at Toronto, have sailed on the Empress of Britain for England.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Colonel and Mrs. Herbert Molson and the Hon. and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, spent Thanksgiving at the Seigniory Club.

MRS. BENJAMIN LUXENBERG, formerly Miss Queene Esther Freiman, youngest daughter of Mr. Archibald Jacob Freiman and Mrs. Freiman, O.B.E., of Ottawa. On their return from a wedding trip to Honolulu, Mr. and Mrs. Luxenberg will live in Toronto.
—*Photo by Karsh.*

Libby's HOMOGENIZED Baby Foods

During their baby days the Dionnes thrived on Libby's Homogenized Baby Foods.

Photographs copyright Star Newspaper Service.

Safely into *Childhood* .. critical *Baby Days* over!

But what a tremendous responsibility the Dionne Quintuplets were. Just tiny babies—so helpless—so dependent on others during those first two critical years. Mother! Here is news that is vitally important to you—and *your* baby. Libby's have made a great discovery which makes baby's solid foods finer—smoother—softer. The Dionne Quintuplets thrived on Libby's Homogenized foods during their critical baby days. It is Libby's special method of Homogenization which makes vegetables, fruit, cereals and soup far finer, far smoother than strained foods.

This is What Homogenization Does

The special Libby method of Homogenization "explodes" whole food cells formed in vegetables, fruits and cereal. The tough cellulose wall that surrounds the nourishment in these cells is completely broken up. All nourishment is released so that baby can digest it easily, quickly and completely.

Homogenization also breaks up coarse, irritating fibres. None of the bulk that baby needs for normal elimination is lost . . . but it is broken up into particles which do not irritate.

Homogenization is the first great advance over strained foods. Doctors find Libby's Homogenized Foods are better for babies in three important ways:

1. Fewer Digestive Upsets

Doctors find Libby's Homogenized Foods far easier for babies to digest than the finest strained foods. Enthusiastic mothers write that since feeding Libby's Homogenized foods their babies have fewer digestive upsets.

2. Far More Nourishing

Scientific tests show that Libby's special process of Homogenization makes vegetables, fruits, cereal and soup so fine and smooth, they digest far more completely than the most carefully strained foods. Baby uses far less energy in digesting them . . . and gets far more nourishment.

3. Earlier Feeding Possible

Many doctors recommend Libby's Homogenized Vegetables as early as 3 months . . . weeks earlier than strained foods . . . to give baby the minerals he needs to help protect against nutritional anemia. (Homogenized vegetables are so fine they may be mixed with baby's milk formula and fed from the bottle!)

Made in Canada

HF436B

VALUABLE BOOKLET FREE

Baby Food Dept.,
Libby, McNeill and Libby of Canada Limited,
Chatham, Ontario.

Please send me, free of charge, the new booklet "Safer Feeding for Your Baby".

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... Province .....

SOCIAL WORLD

COMING OUT THIS SEASON in Montreal are Miss Patricia Bate (left), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Bate; Miss Betty Harvey (centre), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. St. George Harvey; Miss Betty Jones (right), daughter of Mrs. Jones and the late Mr. A. Usher Jones. *Photographs by Notman.*

THE rotunda of the Royal York Hotel was an animated scene at the beginning of the evening as the debutantes and about a thousand guests began to arrive for the Creche Ball. Thronged with evening-wrapped girls and women and their escorts, as well as with those who had come "for to see and to admire", the scene with its overtone of gay voices was one of great vivacity as group after group came on from dinner parties that had been a prelude to the evening's gayety.

Highlights and Sidelights: The special dance at the hour of twelve in which only debutantes and their escorts took part, followed by their being piped into supper by a kilted Highlander. . . The sheer pictorial beauty of the debutantes' table, which was laid with a pale pink cloth and set at intervals with silver swans holding white baby chrysanthemums and tall white tapers in silver holders, against a muted background of long swags of pink caught with silver along the walls; the golden light of the tapers lighting the seated figures of white-frocked debutantes and black-and-white garbed escorts . . . small brilliant leaves glittering in the dark hair of Gwenneth Martin. . . . Joy Armstrong, tall and slender, carrying American Beauty roses in brilliant contrast with her white satin gown. . . Helen Gardiner, very Juliet-ish in a cap of pearls. . . Mary Fraser, a symphony of white and gold, gold flowers in her hair, white gardenias in her hands. . . Dorothea Campbell, lovely in a white Renaissance gown. Helen Campbell equally lovely in white satin. . . Mary Hamilton in pale blue chiffon, the very full skirt banded with deeper blue. . . Patricia Downey, very Empire in silver lame brocade, a diamond bracelet and a shoulder corsage of orchids. Solange Rocherean de la Sablière, most effective in white and silver, a bandeau of brilliants far back on her head and brilliant earrings. . . Madeline and Miriam Anglin, both lovely in white lace. . . Nancy Goodeham Crease in white threaded with silver, wearing white flowers at the back of her hair. . . Margaret Beardmore dancing by in a Chanel frock of white tulle. . . Susanne Gaby, turquoise shoulder draperies contrasting with the white slipper satin of her strapless off frock, and Catherine Gray in dazzling white taffeta. . . Sally Pepler talking to her partner in the lounge. Wearing a deliciously simple black crepe trimmed with gold leather and a gold buckle. . . Ruth Wilson in shocking satin, a wide swath of it flowing around the waist falling into a train. And Ruth Wilson also in black crepe, high white chiffon bandeau, black velvet corsage of pink carnations. Sally Grass, a lovely dancing figure in white. . . Mary Robinson, tall and slender, dancing her way through evening and wearing a wonderful diamond. . . Margaret McLaughlin and she in white taffeta. . . Ruth and Judy Gow, black with a diamond shoulder. . . Dorothy Jane Lawson in accordion pleated satin and a diamond on her wrist an interesting silver effect bracelet. . . Catherine Wright, a vision of white lace and [illegible]. . . Alison Nisbet, a lovely figure in white. . . Patricia Rae in silvery sequined satin. . . Shirley James in white and silver lame with very full skirt. Colleen Rae, a stunning figure. . . Anne Merry Hughes of Hamilton, delightful in white.

Mrs. Reginald Thomas, president of the board, received the guests, as did Mrs. Alfred Matthews, chairman of the ball committee. Mrs. Thomas wore a gown of black and silver lame with a little scarf, and Mrs. Matthews wore a black velvet gown trimmed with an insertion of [illegible] and a white [illegible] corsage. Other members of the committee who assisted were Mrs. T. H. Wood, Mrs. W. M. Hilley, Mrs. W. C. Hastie, Mrs. A. R. Barker, Mrs. Kathleen Laidlaw, Miss Jane Palmer, Miss Jean Hiller, Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Mrs. Oliver Mabee and Mrs. H. F. Patterson.

HONORARY Colonel Harry McGee, the Officer Commanding, and Officers of The Irish Regiment of Canada, have sent out invitations to the consecration and presentation of colors at Fort York Armoury, Toronto, which is to take place Sunday, October 25.

Invitations have been sent by the President and Directors of the Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce for the official opening of the National Motor Show of Canada by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Colonel the Honorable Herbert A. Bruce, which will take place Saturday evening, November 7, at the Automotive Building, Toronto.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Blackstock have sent out invitations for a cocktail party to take place at the Badminton Club, Saturday, October 24.

WE HEAR that the marriage will take place shortly in England of Mrs. Caroline Cator Cudemore, daughter of Mrs. Cator, of Victoria, B.C., to Hon. Carol Fellowes, youngest son of the late Lord Aylwin and Agatha Lady Aylwin. Mrs. Cudemore is at present the guest of Mrs. Percy Nelles in Ottawa.

WINNIPEG

INDIAN Summer weather is proving too tempting for the golfers, and several luncheons lately have been minus familiar faces that later were noticed on the Country Club links. Mrs. W. S. Arnold was very much feted prior to her departure for the south. The beginning of the week Mrs. J. E. Borrowdell entertained for her at the Club. Later, Mrs. Athol McBean was hostess at a luncheon in her honor; Mrs. H. D. Goodeham had a luncheon of ten at the Lower Fort, and she shared honors at a delightful dinner Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun gave for her guest, Miss E. O. Dennistoun, and also Mrs. Armour Robertson of Montreal. Mrs. Robertson is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. E. R. Fetherstonhaugh, who entertained at the tea hour in honor of her guest, as did Mrs. Charles Pentland. On Saturday Mrs. R. G. Baird was a luncheon hostess.

Miss Isabel Adams, of Toronto, who is the guest of Miss Eleanor Breen, is also being much entertained. Her hostess had a group to dinner at the Country Club and for the dance. Another evening she entertained a group of girls at dinner. Miss Jane Ryan entertained for Miss Adams at lunch at Manitoba Club. The same day Mrs. Gordon Konantz had a cocktail party for two attractive southern visitors, Miss Elizabeth Taylor of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Anne Carter-Greene of Washington, D.C., both prominent Junior Leaguers who spent the week in town. Mrs. C. J. Martin entertained at a very jolly buffet supper for them one evening, and another day Mrs. Harold Riley was a luncheon hostess.

Rumor is rife about interesting engagements these days. There are three new ones, no less, told among the friends but not allowed as yet for publication. All are attractive and popular, and we are to lose one bride-elect only to the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bircher and their children have left to spend the winter in Switzerland, and later will travel on the continent. Mrs. H. R. Hammond and Miss Diana Hammond, of Victoria, spent the week-end in Winnipeg en route to spend the winter in Ottawa. While here they were the guests of Mrs. Hammond's cousin, Mrs. Hugh Osler.

Mrs. Victor Sifton, who has spent the summer at "Assiniboine Lodge," has returned to town and is busy settling in her new home on Wellington Crescent. Mrs. C. G. Carruthers has opened her house on Evergreen Place after spending the last six months on her island home at Kenora. Miss Janet Carruthers, who has been in England and on the Continent for the past several months, has returned to town.

Mrs. C. R. Gilmour has returned to town after visiting in Toronto and Montreal, and is very busy settling in her new house on Dromore Avenue. Miss Peggy Gilmour has left to resume her studies at National Park Seminary, Washington, D.C.

Dr. D. E. Robertson, while in town, has been the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Chester, who entertained one afternoon at the cocktail hour for him, and another evening at a dinner.

Mrs. Hugh Phillipps, who has spent several months in the east, is receiving a warm welcome home. Her brother, Mr. John Gemmill, went east to motor home with her.

Mrs. C. E. McPherson entertained at three tables of bridge for Mrs. E. H. Coleman, of Ottawa.

DURING a recent week-end Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Henderson entertained most delightfully at the cocktail hour for Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Griggs, of Duluth, who have been enjoying their first visit in twenty years to this part of the country. While in Winnipeg they took in some shooting. Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Kirby and Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kirby, of Duluth, were among the guests at this jolly party. They had just returned from Vancouver Island where they were the guests of Senator and Mrs. A. D. McRae at their lovely new place, "Eagle Crest," outside of Qualicum.

Miss Sherrill McMaster, who has been the guest of Mrs. G. Harold Aikins, when she was a bridesmaid at the Sellers-Akins wedding, and also the guest of Miss Noreen Murphy, has left for her home in Montreal. Miss Nan O'Grady, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. W. de Courcy O'Grady, returned the same evening to her home in Victoria. Miss Carol Spring, of Duluth, has just arrived to spend a few weeks as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Shephard. Miss Elizabeth Macvicar, who has spent the summer here as the guest of her sister, Miss Helena Macvicar, has left to spend the winter in Toronto. Captain and Mrs. Archie Hunt, who motored to the Coast, have returned after leaving their daughter, Margaret, at Strathcona Lodge where she will attend school.

Madame J. H. Bourgouin entertained at a bridge party on Saturday evening. The same evening, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Webb invited several members of the cast of the Holden Players to their house for an impromptu supper party.

Mrs. W. S. Arnold has been very much entertained. Mrs. Archie Duncan entertained at a bridge party one evening early in the week; Mrs. Douglas Clark at an afternoon bridge party; Mrs. Herbert Wilson at the tea hour; Mrs. Charles F. Pentland at a luncheon; Mrs. Ralph Bearsto at an evening bridge. Mr. John Arnold has already left for his new home in Toronto. He will be very

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

BLACK
with Jap Mink

A magnificent coat — an individual import in one of the new spongy black woolens, banded and collared and cuffed with a rich Jap Mink—a typical Fairweather suggestion for the woman who wears important clothes—one of a group of distinctive fashions variously priced from $98.50 to $225. The hat with Mink tails is from the Millinery Salon, also an individual model from a group priced $8.75 to $25.

Fairweathers Limited
88-90 Yonge St. El 6311

CHATELAINE OF ALBERTA'S GOVERNMENT HOUSE. Mrs. Primrose, wife of Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon. Philip C. H. Primrose, newly appointed Lieut.-Governor of Alberta.

Sixes Beni — thoroughbred mare owned by Lady MacBrien, Aylmer, Que.

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."
Lancet

SIXES BENI — aristocrat of track and hunting field, whose glossy black coat is relieved by white on head and socks — was sired by that famous Irish steeple-chaser, Lord Northsea, out of the racing mare, Beni Mora. Nearly 8, with a fleetness of foot and jumping prowess that attests her ancestry, Sixes Beni is at the top of her form in the hunt. Very gentle with children, she is delighted by offerings of sugar, carrots or tobacco, and readily responds when Lady MacBrien says "Give me a kiss!" — as this photograph shows. If she has an aversion — and who hasn't? — Sixes Beni detests dog-fights!

"Yes... A&P COFFEE comes in three different flavors"

TASTES vary. So A&P provides a coffee flavor to suit each taste . . . three coffees whose finer, richer flavors are liked by more people than any other coffee.

All three are blended from the world's choicest coffees. All are equal in quality . . . the finest, freshest coffee you can buy. They differ only in flavor. One of these three blends is sure to suit your taste.

TRY A&P COFFEE TODAY

Buy a pound of A&P Coffee—either vigorous and winey BOKAR, mild and mellow EIGHT O'CLOCK or rich and full-bodied RED CIRCLE.

A&P COFFEE SERVICE

delivers these famous coffees roaster-fresh . . . and still in the bean. The one you choose is ground before your eyes at the very moment of purchase—and exactly right for the kind of pot you use.

TUNE IN THURSDAYS - A&P BAND WAGON - VARIETY SHOW WITH KATE SMITH 8 TO 9 P.M. WABC NETWORK

A&P FOOD STORES

AUTUMN IN THE BRITISH ISLES AND THE CONTINENT

IF you've been postponing that promised visit to Great Britain and interest-filled Europe, consider the especial pleasures of Autumn travel. There's gorgeous brilliance in the widening shores of the St. Lawrence Seaway . . . the Canadian Pacific Route . . . a bracing tang in the sea air . . . and, at the other end of this "39% less ocean" journey, there is the stimulation of increasing activity in Great Britain and the other countries you've promised yourself to visit.

• • • •

Rates are moderate. Arrange a journey on one of the staunch Empresses, Duchesses or Mont *ships leaving Montreal or Quebec every few days. Get full details from your local agent, or ask*

E. F. THOMPSON, Steamship General Agent, Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto

Canadian Pacific

509

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Good Light Costs So Little

MADE IN CANADA

FOR BETTER LIGHT — BETTER SIGHT—USE

EDISON MAZDA Lamps

L-36

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Limited

much missed by the young set here, which has been entertaining him royally all week.

Mrs. Clifford McConnell was a tea hostess when the guests of honor were Mrs. W. S. Arnold, Mrs. C. W. Baker, of Victoria, and Mrs. A. Macdonald, of Toronto. The same afternoon Mrs. H. A. Robson entertained at the tea hour for her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Coleman, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Clive Betts has arrived in Winnipeg from the east and was the guest of honor at a dinner given recently by Mrs. G. W. Allan.

MARRIAGES

MONTREAL

Reilly—Trow—On Friday, October 16, Mr. Malcolm Prime Reilly, son of Dr. and Mrs. William G. Reilly, and Miss Elizabeth Lownsbrough Trow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Trow.

OAKVILLE

Keogh—Heintzman—On Saturday, October 17, Mr. J. L. G. Keogh, son of Mrs. Keogh and the late Mr. L. P. Keogh, of Toronto, and Miss Nelda Mary Heintzman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Armand N. Heintzman.

OTTAWA

Orr—Bedford-Jones—On October 10, Mr. Trelford Orr, son of Mrs. Orr and the late Rev. Robert Orr, and Miss Barbara Bedford-Jones, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Bedford-Jones.

TORONTO

Greer—Robinson—On Saturday, October 17, Mr. Samuel Alfred Greer, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Greer, and Miss Elizabeth Dorothy Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gordon Robinson.

Young—Vale—On Saturday, October 17, Mr. John George Young, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Young, and Miss Elinor Isabel Vale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Vale.

Stearns—Richardson—On Saturday, October 17, Mr. Marshal Stearns, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Stearns, of New York, and Miss Helen Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Richardson.

ENGAGEMENTS

Ede—Douglas—Dr. Oswald Moore Ede, of Birmingham, England, son of Dr. and Mrs. Moore Ede, of Worcester, England, to Miss Amy Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Douglas.

SOCIAL NOTES

A MUCH anticipated event of the week is the bridge and dance of the Forest Hill Village Home and School Association which is being held on Friday night. The patrons and patronesses for this large annual party are: Judge and Mrs. Frank Denton, Hon. J. Earl Lawson and Mrs. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Horkins, Dr. and Mrs. Peter Sandiford, Mrs. Harold F. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tamblyn, Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reece, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Leitch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Button.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Cook and Miss Audrey Cook have returned to Montreal from their house at Lac Normand, where they spent the winter.

Miss Dorothy Cook, who spent the summer with her sisters, Lady Minto and Lady Haddington, in Scotland, is now in London, where she will remain for some time.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. J. Norman S. Leslie, of Kingston, Ont., have returned from England where they spent the summer, arriving in Montreal by the Duchess of Atholl.

Mrs. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. Christie, is now the guest of Mrs. Barret Dewar, of Ottawa.

Mrs. D. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, is at the Alpine Inn, Ste. Marguerite, where she will spend several weeks.

Miss Gertrude Hyndman, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. J. D. Hyndman, of Ottawa, has sailed by the Ausonia for England, where her marriage to Mr. Philip Victor Belcourt will take place in London shortly after her arrival.

Mrs. Duncan McLaren and Miss Marion McLaren have returned to Toronto after spending three months in Scotland and England. Miss Peggy McLaren is remaining at school at Les Fougeres, Lausanne.

Mrs. Bruce Eaton, formerly Miss Constance Burns, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Burns, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Moffat Dunlap have taken Sir Henry and Lady Drayton's home on Crescent Road, Toronto, for some months.

Miss Betty Plaunt, of Ottawa, is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Jean de Watteville and Mr. de Watteville, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. C. Mather, who recently returned to Montreal from Majorca, Balearic Islands, where they spent four years, have sailed by the Lady Somers to take up their residence in Jamaica, B.W.I.

Mrs. J. G. Glassco and Miss Joan Glassco, of Winnipeg, motored to Minneapolis over the Thanksgiving week-end.

Miss Barbara Burns and Miss Betty Jukes are leaving Vancouver the first week in November, en route to London, where they will enroll as members of the Monkey's Club, an exclusive organization for youthful debutantes pursuing hobbies and careers. Both will take up literary work.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. McKergow, who have been visiting in the east after placing the latter's daughter, Miss Maneline Cantelon, in school at Branksome Hall, Toronto, and accompanying her son, Mr. Jack Cantelon, to McGill University in Montreal, have returned to Vancouver.

Simpson's

To merit the distinction of Simpson's "Grenoble" label, a coat must be highly individual, and beautifully fashioned of fine materials. The "Grenoble" coat illustrated is after Schiaparelli, with mink tails rich against green patterned wool. At 49.75

THIRD FLOOR

MRS. P. R. HAMPTON, nee Eleanor Lois Fielding, receiving for the first time since her marriage on Friday, October 23rd, at the home of her father, Mr. E. B. Fielding.

Photo by Charles Aylett.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
$1.00 PER INSERTION
Paid in advance
All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

DEATHS

On October 16th, 1936, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Macdonald, Clareshaw, Toronto, after a lingering illness, John G., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hungerford, former Assistant Superintendent, British Columbia Branches, Bank of Montreal, in his 63rd year.

Dunlop's Limited

Choice Flowers Since 1880

8 to 10 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere

Be really proud of that party!

LET KING EDWARD SERVICE BE YOUR GUIDE

'PHONE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW *to the Maitre d'Hotel* WA. 7147

If you want your party to be one that you will be really proud of, there are only two places to hold it . . . either in the Victoria Room or Oak Room of the King Edward Hotel.

Specializing for years in the arrangement of important social functions, this hotel has everything to commend it. A cuisine you must try to fully appreciate. A service so deft that it leaves nothing to be desired . . . . . And an orchestra, under the direction of Luigi Romanelli, that is without its equal in Toronto.

King Edward Hotel

R. KIRBY HUNT, General Manager

Amazing... BUT TRUE!

NEW KIND OF IRONER

NEEDS LESS FLOOR SPACE THAN A KITCHEN CHAIR

Thor FOLD-A-WAY

A kitchen chair makes room for the new THOR Fold-A-Way Ironer. Now even if you have limited space you can enjoy the ease and comfort of owning a THOR Ironer.

And how easy it lifts out of its gleaming white cabinet. Just lift up on the bottom of the roll and presto—it is all set to do your ironing.

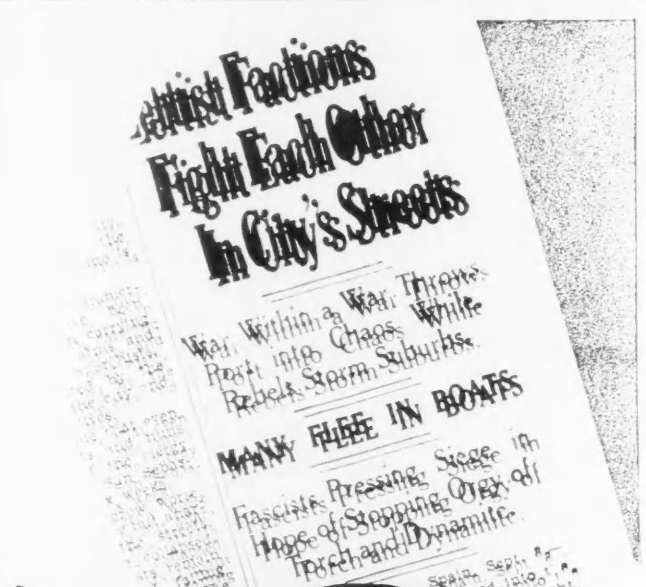
You'll actually enjoy ironing on this new THOR Ironer. No more aching back—no more long hours of standing, lifting and pushing—you just sit down comfortably and let this THOR do your ironing in far less time than you ever dreamed possible.

Finger Tip, Knee or Foot Control

THOR

THE GREATEST NAME IN WASHERS

FREE! Full-size 32-page Book containing hundreds of facts on Washing and Ironing at home. Know the correct way to launder silks, woollens, blankets, etc., and have available ready reference on removal of stains. Write for your copy to THOR, 587 Fleet St., Toronto.



EVER SEE ANYTHING LIKE THIS ?

● When the type starts to jump and quiver, it means that your eyes are being strained. Often this is because of poor light. An I.E.S. Lamp provides the *proper quantity* and *proper quality* of light to protect eyesight.

Visit the Hydro Shop and see these new lights. See how they give a strong light free from glare. Note the I.E.S. tag which assures you that the lamp has been built to the exacting specifications of the Illuminating Engineering Society [I.E.S.]

A wide choice of table models from $7.50 and floor models from $10.00.

TORONTO HYDRO ELECTRIC SHOP

14 CARLTON STREET Telephone AD. 2261

—London Letter

NOSY GOVERNMENTS

BY P. O'D.

October 5th.

LAST week I spent among the fuchsia and tamarisk hedges of Cornwall—they grow almost wild in that moist and mellow climate—or wandering along the cliffs on the soft and springy turf which grows to the very edge of them. Only I didn't walk quite so close as that. I have a respect for cliffs.

Now it is back to streets and houses, and stepping warily along kerbs which are even more dangerous than cliffs. But town is not a bad place, now that the evenings have suddenly grown shorter by an hour. Summer Time is over. The clocks went back yesterday—yes, it is back, and not forward. I put some back, and some forward; and now I know that back is right.

Incidentally, Daylight Saving has reached its majority. It is twenty-one years old. Of course, it is much longer ago that the immortal Mr. Willet first suggested it. But he was regarded as an amiable crank, and possibly no more would have been heard of it, if it hadn't been for the Great War. It was introduced then merely as a means of saving electricity and fuel. They weren't worrying very much in those grim days about extra time for recreation.

Looking back now it is amusing to remember what intense opposition the measure aroused even then, in spite of the strong economic argument for it. It was denounced in the House of Lords as "the most ridiculous Bill ever presented to Parliament". And Lord Balfour of Burleigh not the great A. J. B—drew a harrowing picture of the possibility of the birth of noble twins, one just before the clock was put back, and one just after.

In that case, said his sapient lordship, the second child would have to be registered as the elder, which would affect all sorts of highly important rights, including the right to sit in the House of Lords. But fortunately that horrid dilemma has not presented itself. The habit of twins seems to be dying out in the peerage; and such little nobles as have come in couples have timed their arrival so as to avoid raising difficulties of that sort. Very sensible of them, too!

But in any event—whether "happy" or otherwise—it is likely that the rest of us would still remain faithful to Mr. Willett. His idea has now become a national institution.

EVERYONE here is very much pleased over Pam Barton's victory in the American women's golf championship. It helps to restore British golfing self-respect, sadly shattered by the Walker Cup *debacle*. Jack MacLean's fine performance in the American Men's Amateur also helped a lot. If only he also had clicked!—but he didn't, so there is no good talking about that.

Pam is a great little golfer, and has been recognized as such ever since she won the Girls' Championship over here three years or more ago. She hits the ball tremendous distances for a woman, and has the good-humored self-confidence of a female Walter Hagen—which is perhaps even more important. As she is still only nineteen, she is likely to go on winning championships for a long time to come. Unless, of course, she should turn "pro", as a good many of them are doing nowadays.

Molly Gourlay, who has won the English native championship two or three times, though never the British women's open, is the latest to capitalize her skill at the game. She has become a golf-architect—probably the first woman ever to adopt such a career. She has gone into partnership with Tom Simpson, a well-known and successful designer of golf-courses. It seems a very good idea, both for Molly and for Tom. Considering how many women play golf nowadays, the advice of so experienced a woman player as Molly Gourlay should be decidedly valuable.

Miss Gourlay, by the way, is one of the large and increasing number of British students of the game who believe that the superior accuracy of American players is due very largely to the more exacting character of American courses. On the average British course the loose shot is not punished nearly so heavily as it should be. So, at least, the tigers say. Rabbits like my-self are not inclined to agree. We feel that we get all that is coming to us, and a bit more. But then nobody cares a hoot what we think—or suffer. We are there just to pay for keeping the courses up—for the big "shots".

WHILE on the great subject of sport, it is pleasant to record that the revival of the National Sporting Club is at last an accomplished fact. Lord Decies, the chairman of the advisory board, announces that the Club will once more open its doors—or rather its ring—about the middle of this month. It will begin by staging a battle for the British lightweight championship between Jimmy Walsh, the holder, and Harry Mizler. It should be a good match.

Thus once more is the effort being renewed to make boxing a gentlemanly game—or, at any rate, a reasonably decent one. That was the purpose of the original founders of the N. S. C. more than forty-five years ago. They were all well-known sportsmen, most of whom had themselves been amateur boxers. They wanted to foster the sport, as a sport, and to take it out of the hands of the rather low-class commercial promoters who were ruining it. How well they succeeded is now a matter of boxing history. They made the old Club in Covent Garden the greatest boxing institution in the world. And the cleanest—easily!

Whether or not the revival will be a success remains to be seen. Conditions have changed. Boxing has become a big-scale business. Modern boxers are no longer grateful for the opportunity to maul one another before sorried rows of evening shirts. They have large ideas about purses. If eminent practitioners, they demand fees which make those of a Harley Street specialist or a famous K.C. fade into small change. And, if they're not eminent, no one wants to see them. It's a nice problem.

Nevertheless, the new Board is tackling it in a cheerful and confident spirit. And what a Board! The list reads like a series of captions from Debrett. It seems to include almost everyone of social and sporting prominence, from the Duke of Marlborough and the Marquess of Queensberry (oh, naturally!) down or perhaps I should say "up" to Charlie Cochran. Anyway, it's a grand Board, and here is wishing them the best of luck in their effort to re-establish the glories of the N. S. C. Its influence is badly needed.

GOVERNMENTS seem to be getting more nosy all the time. And not only those nasty, bullying Governments on the Continent. The British Government, too! The only difference is that the B. G. is a bit more polite about it. It asks to know, and it is asking more and more all the time; but, if you don't want to answer some of the questions, you needn't. Nobody clubs you over the head with a rubber truncheon by way of encouraging quicker thinking, or pours a quart or so of castor oil into you to lubricate the vocal cords.

Naturally this lenity does not apply to such matters as income-tax. There you fill in such forms as they may choose to send you, you answer all their infernally impertinent questions about what money you get and how you get it, you pay up whatever they demand, or—well, you go to jail! And you pay up anyway, so that's no good.

But you don't, for instance, have to tell them how much food you buy for your home, how much of it you keep, and how much of it you throw out. You can, if you choose, keep a discreet and genteel silence on the subject. Or, if you are a dishonest and humorous person, you can write out a Gargantuan food-account that would make the eyes of a Ritz-Carlton chef bulge in amazement.

This isn't a little joke of mine. The Government is really getting ready to ask these very questions. Forms will soon be circulated. The information is being sought on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition, acting in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. It is said to be part of a general scheme to raise the standard of living. Besides, these family budgets will assist the Ministry in the preparation of its Cost of Living Index, on which a great many things, such as poor-relief, are based.

THIS is the sort of enquiry about which one might be tempted to be a bit waggish—especially with the reputation of English people for having the best food and the worst cooks in the world. But I feel no desire to be funny, even if I could. I am thinking of some health statistics I saw not long ago for the Stoke-on-Trent district, where there has been a great deal of unemployment and very active Dole.

Stoke-on-Trent went in for slum-clearance on a big scale. Rows and rows of tumbledown cottages were tumbled down, and fine, bright, sanitary dwellings erected in their stead. The "slummies" were moved into them, but instead of becoming happier and healthier, as one might expect, they proceeded to die off with a somewhat startling rapidity — rapid enough to cause the local board of health to investigate the matter.

No, it was not the unaccustomed cleanliness and light and fresh air that killed them! It was just plain starvation—all the more horrible for being the slow, quiet kind that is called mal-nutrition. The few shillings a week extra required for the rent of the new and better dwellings, just made the difference between having barely enough to eat, and not quite enough. They were chronically underfed. Then, when illness came along, they hadn't a chance.

Not the sort of thing one likes to think about, but tragically true—and borne with the heart-breaking patience and good-humor of the English poor. If the filling-in of forms will help the Ministry of Health to prevent such a state of affairs, then, for God's sake, let us have forms by the dozen! But one has horribly little hope that forms will make much difference. They hardly ever do.

TO BE MARRIED. Miss Louise Bates Penney, R.N., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Penney, of Ironton, Ohio, whose engagement has been announced to Mr. John King Moffat, B.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Moffat, Weston, Ontario. The marriage to take place at Ironton, Ohio, on October 31st.

NEW LOW PRICES

NOW EFFECTIVE ON

Mason & Risch Grand Pianos

In spite of the rising prices on materials, Mason & Risch Limited have reduced retail prices on all Mason & Risch grand pianos. The great increase in the number of orders now on hand makes it possible to reduce overhead operating costs and therefore reduce retail prices.

Despite this reduction in price, the same high standard of quality that has made Mason & Risch one of the finest pianos in Canada will be maintained. Only the usual fine quality materials being used and experienced workmen employed.

HERE IS THE NEW PRICE LIST NOW IN EFFECT:

STYLE A COLONIAL, formerly $950.00, now $ 895.00

STYLE B COLONIAL GRAND PIANO (illustrated) formerly $1,150.00, now 995.00

STYLE A QUEEN ANNE, formerly $1,000.00, now 945.00

STYLE B LOUIS XV, formerly $1,250.00, now 1,095.00

Write your nearest Eaton Store for Catalogue and Floor Plan. Special Budget Plan terms may be arranged, if desired. Your present instrument accepted as part payment. Shipping charges prepaid to your nearest railway station in Ontario.

Piano Department

EATON'S COLLEGE STREET—Main Floor

MAIN STORE—Fifth Floor

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

New WORLDS to TRAVEL

ROUND THE WORLD

"Sail beyond the sunset" and return with the rising sun—two years hence, if you wish. Choose from over 200 routes; suit your own taste; let fancy rule. Ask about the six most popular routes as a guide to your plans. Tour No. 2, for example, goes via Japan to Macassar, Bali, Sourabaya, Batavia, Singapore, Sabang, Colombo, Suez and Southampton. $905.00 up, first class—(cabin class Atlantic); $647.90 up, combination of classes.

TO MEET THE P & O

Sail *Empress* to Hong Kong; change to *Peninsular and Oriental* mail steamer en route via Singapore, India and Gibraltar to England. This is Tour No. 1 in our list of six most popular world tours. Or take *British Indian Steam Navigation Company* from India. $579.90 up, combination of classes; $853.50 up, first class—(cabin class, Atlantic).

TO THE ORIENT

Take the Express route—Yokohama in 10 days by *Empress of Asia* or *Empress of Russia*. From Vancouver (trains to ship's side) or Victoria all year round-trip fares—$499 up, first class; $280 up, tourist class. Or *via Honolulu* in 3 days more by *Empress of Japan*—largest and fastest on the Pacific—or *Empress of Canada*. Fares only slightly higher. Travel to Manila via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong—a day or more for sightseeing at each port. Ask about All-Expense Tours.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

Go via Hawaii, shop in Suva, on to New Zealand and then to Australia. Make it, if you like, a 51-day tour from Vancouver (trains to ship's side) or Victoria, with 6 days ashore in *Australia*—all-inclusive tour—$661 up, first class; $480 up, cabin class. Or spend 15 days in *New Zealand*. For a shorter holiday, choose a *Hawaiian Tour* from Vancouver—18 days, including 8 ashore, all expenses—$367 up, first class; $287 up, tourist class. *Aorangi* or *Niagara* of Canadian Australasian Line to Australia; choice of Empress ships also to Hawaii.

And in Canada itself, en route, see over 600 miles of majestic mountain scenery—Banff and Lake Louise—the Pacific Coast Canada's Evergreen Playground

Canadian Pacific

For further information apply your own travel agent or nearest Canadian Pacific Agent.

SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS » FINANCE » GOLD & DROSS » INSURANCE » THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 24, 1936

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

THE PROMISE OF THE "NEW GOLD STANDARD"

New Currency Stabilization Agreement Promises to Be Most Effective Instrument Yet Devised for Broadening International Trade—Canada to Benefit Substantially

BY WILLIAM KING

THE "new gold standard" announced recently by the United States Treasury should prove of immense value to Canada as a means of broadening her external trade. Very soon we shall see much more French, Swiss, Dutch and even Italian merchandise in the stores of our large cities and the prospect is not unpleasant. Rather is it very gratifying in view of the increased volume of Canadian goods that will shortly move across the Atlantic to European ports.

The Treasury's phrase, the "new gold standard", is rather intriguing. The agreement referred to is new and it does involve gold, but it is only a distant cousin of the legitimate gold standard. What the Treasury referred to was the stabilization of the French franc, the United States dollar and the pound sterling, in terms of each other with provision for buying and selling of gold between the three countries. To be blunt about it the three nations involved are collaborating on a managed currency policy supported by the movement of gold under Government supervision.

However one may describe the new currency arrangement, the fact remains that it is the most important monetary development since Great Britain left gold in the year 1931. In helping themselves countries of the former gold bloc are co-operating with the two great English-speaking nations in a broadening of world trade. Economic historians will probably record the event as a major step towards the restoration of a free gold standard and they will not be mistaken.

Throughout the past twelve months this writer has failed to understand France's action in refusing to abandon gold. Her stubborn attitude sacrificed valuable export markets built up after years of hard work and led her to adopt drastic and foolish measures to keep out imports. Thrown back on her own resources and harassed by serious internal strife, which forced her to increase workers' wages and shorten working hours, she took the inevitable and much to be desired step of currency devaluation. It was at least a year overdue.

Actually France and allied nations realized the need for currency devaluation as far back as June of this year, when they engaged in preliminary conversations on the subject with Great Britain and the United States. It seems that a world monetary conference or any other form of open discussion was frowned upon as destructive of the main purpose and accordingly the negotiations were not publicized. From this distance it would appear that the two English-speaking nations have driven a hard bargain to ensure larger world trade. The result may be regarded as a triumph of sanity over sentimentalism.

FRANC devaluation was accomplished in a most orderly manner and with little disturbance of currency exchange markets. This well-ordered retreat was due to the character of the various announcements and strong support by British and American exchange stabilization funds. The same tactics were used when Switzerland, Holland and Italy and other nations followed France's example and the results were likewise favorable. Then came announcements that former gold bloc countries had decided to relax import restrictions and this step was generally approved, although it was an obvious step to prevent higher prices for imported raw materials. When Washington announced the regulated export of gold between countries subscribing to the agreement, the arch was complete and described as a "new gold standard".

Although franc devaluation was orderly to the point of respectability and news dispatches were in impeccable taste, there could be no check on the opinions of world traders, investors, and speculators. Yet when these interested parties expressed their opinions, they were entirely favorable; France had taken the best course and the other nations that had followed her example had shown good sense. It was emphasized that prices in former gold bloc countries had been brought into line with those of the sterling-dollar group and had thus cleared the road for the first practical steps towards freer world trade.

Assurance that currency exchange rates will not fluctuate widely is the first constructive result of the stabilization agreement. When exchange rates are showing wide fluctuations the Canadian importer, for

(Continued on Page 40)

"THE CITY" TALKS IT OVER. Interest in franc devaluation crowds Throgmorton Street, London, after the Stock Exchange has closed for the day.

WE DISAGREE WITH MR. MOORE

BY B. K. SANDWELL

MR. WILLIAM H. MOORE, one-time Chairman of the Dominion Tariff Commission and now Member of Parliament for a constituency which includes the flourishing little automobile manufacturing city of Oshawa, is one of the most interesting, and also one of the most disturbing, minds in Canada. He has the valuable, and in this country not too common, quality of being able to pursue a thought to its logical conclusion even when that conclusion is unpalatable. He is at present engaged in pursuing, to a conclusion which will be highly unpalatable to most Canadians, the idea that the era of Economic Liberalism in the world at large is at an end, that the era of Economic Nationalism is upon us, and that as one result of this change the economic life of Canada must be shifted as promptly as possible from its present dependence upon the exportation of a vast amount of surplus wheat.

In a pamphlet entitled "Public Life" and issued from his own press at Pickering, Ont., Mr. Moore expounds the thesis that out of the two billion people in the world 1.3 billion are trying to farm a living out of the land, and that this is much too large a proportion in view of the greatly increased productive power of human labor in agriculture owing to the application of modern science. He holds that the living obtainable in industry will for a long time to come be better than the living obtainable in agriculture because of this disproportion, whenever those engaged in agriculture are compelled to dispose of their product in the world market and content themselves with what it will fetch there.

There is obviously a concealed premise somewhere in this thesis and it requires a little thinking to determine what it is. Perhaps it may be something like this: that the two billion people are not capable of increasing their consumption of agricultural products to keep pace with the increase in productive power of the 1.3 billion who are producing those products; whereas they are capable of increasing their consumption of the manufactured goods and services turned out by the .7 billion, because manufacturers and service industries can cater to a constantly expanding variety of new wants.

Mr. Moore exemplifies this situation by saying that Canada has too many farmers and too few plumbers, and supports the statement by producing statistics to show that less than two farmers in a hundred in the Prairie Provinces have running water in their bathrooms. If farming were capable of yielding a reasonable remuneration to its practitioners, he implies, the other ninety-eight farmers ought to be as well provided with this pleasant accessory of comfortable living as their contemporaries, the more or less skilled workers in the factories of Oshawa. But it seems possible that the deficiency of bath tubs in rural Saskatchewan might be adequately accounted for by more temporary and less general explanations.

Plumbing is a peculiar sort of thing. Like cement sidewalks, it is more or less necessary in an urban area, but its marginal utility recedes with great rapidity after the population has got below a certain level of density, while by a coincidence its cost rises rapidly in the same conditions—most of it being the wage of the plumber, who must be paid while going and coming as well as on the job, and has the reputation of usually forgetting some of his tools and having to return for them. The rural population of the Prairie Provinces is also a peculiar sort of population, its chief characteristics being that on the whole it is very new, in the sense of recently settled, and that it is very poor financially for the business in which it is engaged, that of raising wheat by highly mechanized agriculture. It is consequently heavily in debt, and at the present moment its debts are payable in dollars of far higher purchasing power than when they were incurred. This population had a few years of experience of paying its debt charges in dollars of about the purchasing power it had expected, and in those years it acquired a great many of the products of manufacturing industry, but it naturally chose those which had the greatest utility for it, such as motor cars, telephones, radios, and where current was available, electrical equipment. Plumbing could wait. It is not so terrible a matter to take a hot bath in the kitchen of a farmhouse, and besides the storage of water for pressure delivery in pipes is not the easy matter in Saskatchewan that it is in the country round Pickering.

IT SEEMS to be a hard saying, to assert that after ten or fifteen years during which a great part of the world's population had been definitely undernourished, there is a disproportionately high production of foodstuffs. We should ourselves prefer to say that there is a disproportionately low production of the goods which are exchanged for foodstuffs, and that that low production is partly due to the nature of the industrial economy (with its careless lay-off of workers as soon as there are signs of inability to sell industrial goods at the prevailing prices), and partly to the fact that a considerable part of industrial goods, unlike agricultural goods, is consumed in long-term capital undertakings, for which money has not been being advanced in the last six or seven years. That the world has too much food we find it difficult to believe, or that any corrective for over-production is needed save the ordinary one of letting the least efficient producers go out of business (unless their fellow-citizens want to subsidize them to stay in it, in which case a relatively more efficient producer somewhere else must succumb).

So much for Mr. Moore's conception of the absolute and long-term relation between agriculture and industry. But he has also a view about the contemporary trend in foodstuff consumption as between different types of foods, which is just as disturbing from the Canadian standpoint and is unfortunately

(Continued on Page 37)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND OF BUSINESS HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY, 1932.

The intermediate trend as well as the long term trend of the New York Stock Market is still upward. The volume of trading has risen to 2,000,000 or more shares daily. It is probable that this will grow to three or possibly four million shares a day before a selling climax is reached. The character of the trading is well balanced, that is to say, the buying and selling of stocks of speculative character is not yet out of proportion to stocks of investment calibre. Satisfactory market gains also accompany the rising volume of shares dealt in so that the market may be considered technically sound.

But here comes the rub. It is virtually impossible by any known method of market interpretation to detect the top of an intermediate market rally such as has been underway since March, 1935. From that date up to the present time, market prices of stocks have, on the average, increased 100%. We must therefore soon expect a correction that will reduce this enhancement of value by one-third to one-half. If such reaction sets in from about In-

(Continued on Page 38)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

	Industrials		Rails	
A—Bull Market started	July 8/32	41.22	July 3/32	13.23
B—Closing Prices	Oct. 17/36	177.63	Oct. 17/36	59.85

P. M. R.'s Column

WITH the U.S. election less than two weeks distant, the indications are that Roosevelt will be re-elected though with a smaller following in the House of Representatives. The size of that following (assuming his election) is important because on it may depend in considerable degree his ability to continue his dragooning of business. Re-election of Roosevelt with adequate congressional backing would presumably tend to weaken business confidence in the long-term future and thus would be a bearish influence marketwise. On the other hand, a Roosevelt triumph might tend to increase the fear of credit inflation, which logically should mean more purchasing of common stocks as a hedge against it. While these two influences would be working against each other, the feeling on the part of many market observers that the price level has got too far ahead of actual business recovery and is about due for a corrective recession would seem to increase the possibility that a market decline might be initiated by a Roosevelt victory.

❦ ❦ ❦

SOME business forecasters across the border don't seem to care much whether Roosevelt or Landon sits in the White House; they believe that business is going to continue good for quite a few months to come in either case. They claim that the business uptrend of the summer and fall has now gained sufficient momentum to carry through into 1937, and that with the influences making for business recovery now definitely gaining strength—notably in respect of international trade—there is no reason why the improvement shouldn't carry on indefinitely. Their feeling is that the momentum of economic recovery is strong enough now to overcome any minor political influences. Our personal feeling is that there is ample ground for belief in the strength of economic recovery, in both the States and Canada, but that the adverse political influences may not be minor ones.

❦ ❦ ❦

IN CANADA, for example, we have Premier Aberhart and his credit-destroying activities in Alberta, following all too closely on Ontario's power contract repudiation and a series of municipal bond defaults, which have made an exceedingly bad impression on domestic and foreign owners of capital. Disregarding for the moment the injuries directly suffered by innocent investors, there is the matter of the damage done to Canada's credit, the extent and seriousness of which will not be fully appreciated until the present surplus of investment funds is exhausted by the demands of reviving industrial activity and Canadian governments and municipalities again seek to borrow large sums abroad. If the money is forthcoming we shall certainly have to pay higher rates for it than would have been the case if we had kept our record clean, and the money may not be forthcoming.

❦ ❦ ❦

THESE remarks are occasioned by the fact that this writer has just been visited by a representative of a London investment house, who has been in the United States looking over the investment possibilities there on behalf of his firm and its clients. He explained that British investors have made big profits from the sensational improvement in British business in the last three years and their appetite has been whetted for more. The feeling over there, he said, is that the cream has been taken off the British situation and that the U.S. field, where recovery has made less progress, now offers bigger profit possibilities. His visit has confirmed this impression. Asked if he was not interested in Canadian prospects, he replied, hesitatingly, that British investors don't seem to want to place their money here just now. Hadn't we been rather careless about meeting our obligations? Hadn't our governments—he evidently wasn't quite certain whether Dominion or provincial—recently enacted some rather queer legislation, arbitrarily wiping out contractual obligations? Personally he thought Canada was a great country, but really couldn't recommend it as a field for investment just now. And that was that.

❦ ❦ ❦

JUST how far Canada has already traveled along the road to prosperity is graphically shown by J. J. Gibbons Limited in another of the charts periodically issued by its research department. Portraying the distance traveled by each factor from the low of depression towards a point of average prosperity, the chart shows exports up 115.2%, imports 51.6%, physical volume of business 93.2%, car loadings 42.5%, industrial production 95.2%, automobile production 64.9%, construction 24.9%, electric power production 212.0%, mineral production 266.1%, employment 78.7%, farm products prices 40.8%, wholesale prices 28.2%, retail sales 41.8%, common stock prices 70.2%, bank debits 75.6%, per capita purchasing power 33.6%, and all basic factors combined 71.9%. Most encouraging as this is, it is evident that there is ample scope for further growth. To finance expansion needs, Canada will sooner or later have to re-enter the market for foreign capital. Will she get it, or will she have to put up with decidedly slower progress, financed by her own people?

CANADIAN FUND

Prospectus and semi-annual report of Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd., obtainable from your own investment dealer.

CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

GLOBE ENVELOPES LIMITED

Makers of Well Gummed Envelopes

560 ADELAIDE STREET WEST - TORONTO

CANADA'S GROWTH

Canada's greatness is the result of generations of growth. By safeguarding savings; by promoting confidence; by stimulating construction; by encouraging thrift, the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation has contributed to Canada's sturdy growth for more than 81 years.

FOUNDED 1855

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: 320 BAY ST., TORONTO
ASSETS EXCEED $69,000,000

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 197

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (2%) at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1936.

By order of the Board,
S. G. HOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 16, 1936.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 199

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Bank has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st October, 1936, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the First day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd October, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.

Toronto, 19th October, 1936.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One Dollar per share on the outstanding paid up six and one-half per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable on November 2, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 22, 1936. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HAY,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 14, 1936.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 72

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Company's capital stock will be paid in New York funds on December 1, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 2, 1936.

By order of the Board.
PALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, 14 10 36.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

SAN ANTONIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

How is it that San Antonio, selling around $1.75, pays a dividend of 28 cents a share? Is it a regular dividend and do you think it will continue? If so, it looks to me like a real good buy. I would appreciate your advice.

W. C. F., Meaford, Ont.

San Antonio is not paying 28 cents per share in dividends annually, as declared in your letter. The dividends are not regular disbursements. During 1936 a dividend of 7 cents was paid April 30 and a further 7 cents per share was paid October 10, for a total of 14 cents this year.

The company issued a statement recently showing performance for the first eight months of this year. The mill treated 77,000 tons during the eight months for a recovery of $681,890, or an average of $8.85 per ton. This is below the earlier average grade, but a higher tonnage. The net liquid assets at Sept. 8 were $478,198 compared with $417,700 at the beginning of the year. An operating profit of $324,978 is indicated for the first eight months.

The decline in quotations for the shares may be traced in large extent to the fact that whereas the average recovery throughout the whole of 1935 was $10.90 per ton, so far this year the recovery has averaged more than $2 per ton less.

Whether this decline in grade has run its full course is a matter which is probably exercising some influence over the market for the shares.

GYPSUM COMMON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I wish that you would be good enough to let me have your opinion of the common stock of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. I am looking at it purely as a speculation. My idea is that this stock is still fairly low-priced, even though it has gone up some and that if we are really coming into a period of prosperity, it has a chance for an important rise in price. I am not familiar with the company's set-up or financial condition but just so long as it isn't going to go out of business and can meet the demand which will occur for its products, it should begin to make money. And as soon as there is some indication of its making money, the stock should rise. I have some money with which I can afford to gamble if there is a reasonable hope. Do you think there is one with this common stock?

W. K. T., Vancouver, B.C.

I do. Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine is definitely not in a precarious position (with regard to your suggestion of "going out of business") and already direct evidence has appeared of materially improved earnings. As you point out, the market has already taken cognizance of this, as current levels of 13¼ as against a low of 5½ for this year and a low of 1¼ in 1933, strikingly demonstrate. While the future may not witness such a remarkable percentage appreciation, I do think that this stock has distinctly attractive market possibilities. The long-term trend of the market for equities is upward and only a moderate commercial success on the part of the company will be needed to supply stimulus.

While no official figures have been given out, experienced observers are of the opinion that in the current year Gypsum should cover all charges and leave something available for the common. This does not, of course, imply near term resumption of distribution on the junior security, since sinking fund arrearages, accumulated since 1933, totalled around $300,000 at the beginning of the current fiscal period. The extent of recovery from depression lows, however, is shown by the reduction in net operating deficits annually. In 1932 net deficit was $295,971; in 1933, $111,319; in 1934, $116,534, and last year, $47,811. Last year income was sufficient to cover 89 per cent. of interest requirements and deficit per share on the common was 11 cents. In the year ended November 30 last the company, as well, beneficially readjusted its balance sheet by writing down its capital by the amount of $3,983,178 and correspondingly reducing the valuation of its fixed assets and intangibles. Profit and loss deficit, which at the close of the 1934 fiscal year stood at $504,888, was reduced to $47,811. Liquid position also showed improvement, cash rising to $113,007 as against $56,630 a year earlier. Total current assets, including receivables of $268,305 and inventory of $399,038, stood at $856,487 against total current liabilities of $190,365. Equity per share on the common stock stood at $4.89.

Gypsum is ideally situated to share in the now definitely expected upturn in the construction industry since it not only produces a fairly wide variety of products, but its distribution facilities are efficiently organized. Particularly should it benefit from the campaign of home renovation now being sponsored by the Federal Government, should this materialize to the anticipated extent. The company is fully alive to modern trends in house construction and protection and has adapted its products to these new requirements. It is still hampered to a certain extent by outmoded municipal building requirements, but in all probability it will only be a matter of time, in view of the widespread interest in housing, before these are modified. Directors of the company are able businessmen and the current outlook for earnings would appear to be the best in many years.

GOD'S LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would like to know if you can account for the apparent lack of interest in God's Lake shares of late. Are underground developments proving satisfactory?

M. F. J., Durham, Ont.

God's Lake continues to operate at a capacity of 150 tons daily and is handling ore that grades around $13 per ton. This is resulting in a substantial operating profit. Ore shoots are comparatively short, and this necessitates more than the average amount of exploration and development, but despite this, the operation is showing a net profit. One factor which appears to have contributed to a decline in interest in the shares on the market was the absence of any official announcement in respect of what occurred when drifting a few weeks ago reached a point where early diamond drilling had indicated unusually rich ore. Another factor has been that while the shaft has been deepened, yet it will be near the end of this year before lateral work may be advanced to any great extent in the favorable areas. This delay comes as a result of it being necessary to drive a long crosscut to reach the Akers break at these lower levels.

In the meantime, however, a mine producing over $50,000 in gold every 30 days, and with ore reserves which are in the neighborhood of 100,000 tons, containing possibly $1,200,000, would appear to be in a reasonably attractive position. The property is large and development is localized in one small section. Exploration by use of diamond drill to the east of the present main workings has indicated good ore, and this indicates possibilities for growth in due time. The official reports are reliable and are encouraging.

DOMINION TAR AND CHEMICAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I come to you for advice on two points which are important to me. Earlier this year, noting a favorable reference in Gold & Dross, I bought some of the preferred stock of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company and I now have a very nice profit, indeed, on this. You know, of course, that it isn't paying a dividend and what I would like to know first of all is whether I should sell now and take my profit, or whether there is any likelihood of them starting to pay dividends in a reasonable time. The second point that occurs to me is what about the common? If the company is going ahead so that it can start to pay preferred dividends, isn't it reasonable to expect the common to move up? I know that this would be a pure speculation, but so was the preferred as far as I was concerned. Your views will be greatly appreciated.

—P. W. R., Winnipeg, Man.

I would suggest that you retain your Dominion Tar preferred on the quite reasonable assumption that the company is rapidly working its way into a position which will permit resumption of dividends. Your remarks about the common are as well, I think, quite sound; it will undoubtedly enjoy appreciation in keeping with growing earnings and the general market trend. One fact, however, must be kept in mind. The existence of arrears on the preferred amounting to $29.25 per share as of November 1 will undoubtedly act as a brake on any possible rise in the common, and it must therefore be still classed as a fairly radical speculation.

Dominion Tar took a financial step in the right direction a short time ago when it refunded its previously outstanding 6 per cent. debentures, replacing them with 3½ and 4½ per cent. new issues. While the serial maturities of the lower-interest-bearing issue, amounting to $200,000 annually, will require a prior deduction from earnings, nevertheless the refunding action reduces interest charges from $279,660 to $209,000 annually. So far there has been no announcement of any plan of clearing up preferred dividend arrearages and no doubt directors will wait until regular requirements are being covered by a satisfactory margin. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 1935, the company's operating income rose to $996,012 from $553,629 and per share on the preferred was $4.45 against a deficit of $1.70. Furthermore, an earnings statement issued in connection with the recent refinancing indicated that for the first seven months of the current year gross income had risen to $496,709 as against $281,730 in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 76 per cent. It was pointed out, of course, that the seasonal nature of operations would prevent such a scale being applied to the whole year, but there is every indication that preferred requirements should be satisfactorily covered. Some indication of potential earning power can be obtained from the per share of $18.39 in 1929 and $15.72 in 1930 achieved in the senior issue. The company's balance sheet of July 31, 1936, shows total current assets (chiefly receivables and inventory) of $3,207,407, against total current liabilities of $887,801.

As to the outlook, the company has already experienced greatly increased demand from communication companies (telegraph and telephone poles) and from the railways (ties), and it is expected that the building materials division should produce importantly increased earnings once the long-talked-of building boom gets under way in any satisfactory volume. Creosoted lumber is being used on an increasing scale in engineering works, which should also provide additional income. The company's plants and distributing facilities cover the whole of Canada and the management is capable and aggressive. The preferred stock has already risen to around 98 and the common should move ahead once a solution appears for the problem of the preferred arrearages.

CENTRAL PATRICIA, SACHIGO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have followed your columns many years and have appreciated the information in your columns which has made me fair profits. I have found that once the market gets ahead of the mine, chances of profit except in a slower tempo or in interest are rather slow until the earnings catch up. I have 300 Central Patricia which cost me 95 cents and which I would like to put into a young producer or prospect whose future is not as clear perhaps but the augury for which is good. When I ask the brokers' advice they all seem to be like prima donnas with their heads hopelessly turned by the market of the day instead of the mine a year hence. Besides

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

Individual Investment Requirements

It is the aim of this organization to make such investment suggestions as will best suit the specific requirements of individual clients.

Inquiries are invited at our Branch nearest to you

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

WINNIPEG VANCOUVER MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1901
15 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

NEW YORK LONDON, ENGLAND

EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO

ON A SOLID FOUNDATION

J. E. Grasett & Co.

Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange

302 BAY ST. TORONTO

WAverley 4781

Branch Office: 2822 Dundas St. W. at Heintzman Ave., JU. 1167

A. E. OSLER & CO.

Established 1886

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Information readily supplied regarding any Industrial or Mining Stock.
Orders promptly executed on all Exchanges.
'Phone ELgin 3461

OSLER BLDG., 11 JORDAN ST., (Cor. Melinda) - TORONTO

A.J.Pattison, Jr. & Co. Limited

Established 1907

For twenty-nine years we have rendered a Standardized Service to
BANKS, INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES, BROKERS, INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS
IN BUYING AND SELLING
INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS AND BONDS

Royal Bank EL. 5101 TORONTO

Authentic Information on
BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES
and Other Western Canadian Stocks

WRITE FOR OUR MONTHLY FINANCIAL BAROMETER AND ANY SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED.

ROSS WHITTALL LTD
MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE
B.C. BOND DEALERS' ASSOCIATION
STOCK EXCHANGE BLDG. . . . . VANCOUVER B.C.

Established in 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Offices
TORONTO — KIRKLAND LAKE

By Hand

At Bilton's nothing is done by machine that can be better done by hand. Styling, cutting and fitting are incomparable.

We have just received from England some smart Winter Overcoatings and colorful Tweeds for lounge suits. We invite you to see them.

If necessary we can make a suit or overcoat for you in three days.

Suits from $65.
Overcoats from $75.

Bilton Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1885
94 King St. W.

Avoid
Self Inflicted
WOUNDS . .

Repeated nicks by stubble-blunted razor blades is one of the penalties you avoid when you get a Rolls Razor *and start enjoying shaving.* Automatic stropping and honing keep the hollow-ground Rolls blade as keen as an autumn morning. Invest $6.95 (and up) in a Rolls.

Rolls Shaving Bowls, $1.00. Refills, 60c

MOOSHLA
BOUGHT — SOLD — QUOTED
DRAPER DOBIE & CO.
Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange
ADelaide 9171
330 BAY ST. TORONTO

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

MacLEOD COCKSHUTT is down 400 feet with its four-compartment shaft. Crosscutting at the 200 ft. level has disclosed heavy mineralization with considerable visible gold. The ore at that point assays $15 per ton in gold across nine feet at the South contact.

0 0

Delnite Mines, subsidiary of Sylvanite, has commenced construction of a mill. The plant is being designed to handle 200 tons of ore per day. The ore is medium in grade, (87 per ton), but the tonnage is large.

0 0

Central Patricia is in good ore at the 1,000 ft. level. The deposit was encountered before expected and may indicate a parallel vein.

0 0

Macassa Mines will pay a dividend of 5 cents per share Nov. 2. No official statement has so far been made respecting the recent reports that the mill would be enlarged to possibly more than 400 tons per day in the near future.

0 0

McWatters Gold produced $139,468 during the quarter ended Sept. 30. This came from treatment of 8,924 tons of ore and 6,083 tons of tailings. The mill is handling between 90 and 100 tons of ore per day at present. Extensive exploration is in progress at lower levels in an effort to locate important deposits at depth. So far the main ore development has been at the first level.

0 0

Sladen Malartic reports big widths of medium grade ore. Crosscuts are being put through the deposit at intervals. Crosscut 123 shows 34 ft. in width of $9.80 ore. Crosscut 125 shows 42 ft. of $9.84 ore. Crosscut 127 shows 49 ft. of $8.25 ore and No. 129 crosscut shows $9.65 to the ton across 38 feet.

0 0

Gillies Lake Porcupine has encountered some exceedingly rich ore at the 500 ft. level. About 200 pounds taken out of one pocket yielded $3,500

(*Continued on page 39*)

GOLD & DROSS

Central Patricia, I am holding shares in Omega, Minto of B.C., Sachigo, Casey Contact, Athona, Sturgeon River. What about Sachigo, and how deep did they go with the drill? I might say that your replies to previous letters have certainly helped.

—P. R. D., Stettler, Alta.

You are quite correct in saying that quotations for shares in important new mines often get ahead of development. However, it is virtually impossible to point with any degree of certainty to new enterprises that can be counted upon to duplicate the rise of the mines which have already succeeded.

The list of holdings you have comprises speculative but sensible ventures, namely, Omega, Minto of B.C., Sachigo, Casey Contact, Athona, Central Patricia and Sturgeon River. The one dividend payer, Central Patricia, offers good possibilities of further growth.

Your specific inquiry regarding Sachigo may receive an answer in the fact that the preliminary drilling which indicated some very rich ore in the drill cores was to quite small ore depth in a series of short holes. Deeper holes were then projected but I have no recent data which would indicate the extent to which mineralization continues at depth. The enterprise is under experienced management and the shareholders will no doubt be kept advised as to progress and results.

POTPOURRI

M. L., Toronto, Ont. NOTTAWA OIL AND GAS COMPANY, earlier this year, took over the assets of the Otterville Gas Syndicate. Stock of Nottawa Oil and Gas, in my opinion, definitely is not in the investment classification, but is a speculation. No active market for stock of the company exists, to my knowledge, and success, so far as shareholders are concerned, will depend directly upon the company's production and sales. In my opinion, stock in these smaller companies is not suitable for the average investor, but only for those who are prepared to gamble on the success of the company's operations.

L. M. K., Toronto, Ont. ALGOMA SUMMIT, F. A. Brandt, president, is erecting a mill and plans to operate a wide zone in which it is hoped the values will be high enough to make it pay. The initial plant is designed for 500 tons. I have never been greatly impressed with earlier results on the property, but regard the present effort with an open mind and will await results. I have no idea what the average grade of ore will be at the outset, but if the larger width is drawn upon, the grade may prove to be extremely low. The SCHREIBER PYRAMID is in its early stages of exploration, and it remains for work to decide whether it contains payable deposits, or not. You say you purchased these issues with a view to looking forward to dividends rather than market speculation. However, there is no assurance of dividends from either of these. They are both in the gamble stage.

D. A., Westmount, Que. BELL TELEPHONE has this year experienced a satisfactory increase in its number of telephone installations, and I think that in all probability this company will eventually restore the previous $8 dividend rate. This cannot be expected in the near term, of course, but will be dependent entirely upon general business levels. MONTREAL POWER currently offers an excellent return and I would not be surprised to see further appreciation in this stock. Some time ago there was a certain amount of nervousness following the election of the new Government in Quebec, but it is now generally believed that the Government will not take any action to adversely affect the future of this important public utility. NATIONAL BREWERIES controls approximately 70% of the beer consumption in the province of Quebec, and in recent years has made important inroads into the Ontario market. A further earnings increase is anticipated for this year.

K. M., Hamilton, Ont. BASE METALS MINING CORPORATION depends upon lead and zinc, and although the price of these metals has gone up, yet there is still much to be desired before the enterprise could be expected to operate at a reasonable profit. Development in recent months has added to ore in sight. BANFIELD is developing steadily and with good prospects of reaching the producing stage in due time. The property is at least a promising prospect in an advanced stage of development.

P. S., Montreal, Que. The outlook for CONSOLIDATED PAPER cannot be considered bright, having regard to the company's financial set-up, but despite this I would be inclined to retain the bonds rather than sell them at current levels. I say this for the reason that despite the disappointing 1937 price for newsprint, it is generally anticipated that there will be further progress for this industry, not only as to output, but as to further price increases. Even though the company's basic position itself may remain unsatisfactory, it seems to me reasonable that there may be some further appreciation for the bonds. A further capital reorganization for the company is not, of course, without the bounds of possibility.

A. J. R., London, Ont. REGAL KIRKLAND is working at the 125 and 375 ft. levels. There has not been sufficient work to measure the merit of the property, but the results have been encouraging. As long as work is in progress on a property where geological structure is favorable and where early results have yielded at least encouraging results, it would not be well to give up the ghost or lose hopes. Nothing but further work will decide your final question as to whether the market for the shares will "come back."

F. A., Princeton, Ont. With regard to the bonds of the CLARENDON APARTMENTS which you hold, you should communicate with the Royal Trust Company at Toronto. The property is being operated by the trust company as trustee for the bondholders. Currently earnings of the property are not quite sufficient to pay one-half of the interest. Payments of this partial interest are made from time to time by the trust company. Naturally there is not a great deal of trading in the bonds, and the last quotation I saw was around 27. I am inclined to doubt that the earning capacity of this apartment will ever be sufficient to pay full interest requirements on the bonds, but it is possible that with improving conditions earnings may pick up. With regard to your WELLINGTON BUILDING bonds, you should communicate with the London & Western Trust Company at Toronto.

R. M., Port Arthur, Ont. DIANA MINES went into bankruptcy several months ago. The property was sold to satisfy claims of creditors, and with nothing left for the stockholders of the old company. A new company known as DIANA CONSOLIDATED has been incorporated, but with the old company having no equity. The new company plans some diamond drilling and further development. The mine is in a run-down condition due to the old company having gutted the better sections in an effort to secure income with which to pay off indebtedness. It has been a characteristic of the property that ore occurs in narrow and quite small shoots. The present new effort is justified, but is associated with a large element of gamble.

R. W., Winnipeg, Man. CALGARY & EDMONTON CORPORATION is capitalized at 2,415,100 shares of no par value outstanding. It controls large acreages in Western Canada, chiefly in Alberta, and principally in the Turner Valley. Its income is derived from royalty payments accruing to it through its ownership of mineral rights. For the year ended June 30th, 1936, the company reported net income of $11,553 as against $17,721 in the year ended June 30th, 1935. The company's balance sheet shows total assets of $532,414 including $404,814 of marketable securities. The company's realization account at the close of the last fiscal year stood at $98,835, its distribution surplus at $309,245 and profit and loss surplus at $56,377. The company's drop in income in the last fiscal year was due to the transfer of recoveries from Turner Valley wells largely from the separator system to the absorption system, and the company is currently disputing the basis of settlement for naphtha recovered by the absorption method and is prepared to carry the claim into the courts. At the present time more development is being undertaken on the company's properties than for a number of years past, and should success attend these efforts, naturally there would be important additional income accruing to Calgary & Edmonton Corporation. The stock is currently selling at $1.40, with a low of 60 cents and a high of $1.70 for the year. The company is conservatively and capably managed. Market action of the stock will depend very largely upon results of the current operations, and if these should be successful, it is quite probable to anticipate some further appreciation.

D. S., C., Owen Sound, Ont. BURVAN GOLD was succeeded in 1934 by LAKE CASWELL MINES LTD. The stockholders of the old company receiving share for share in the new. The property was formerly the old Canadian Champion Reef Mines, situated in the Shiningtree gold area. Work to 500 ft. in depth has disclosed patches of ore. The geological structure is favorable and continued development is warranted. The stock of Lake Caswell is not listed, and the unlisted market has not recently quoted any price for the shares.

S. R., Vienna, Austria. CORPORATE INVESTORS has increased the dividend payment to 5½c. quarterly and has also increased the offering price of the shares to $7.50. In my opinion, these shares would be a suitable investment and they offer, I think, satisfactory return and prospects of further appreciation as general business conditions continue to improve. This trust, while not among the largest, has nevertheless since its inception shown consistently good management and possesses a well diversified and carefully selected portfolio of investments.

R. A. M., Sherbrooke, Que. BIDGOOD KIRKLAND has a mill of 150 tons daily capacity and has developed a substantial amount of ore. This indicates a moderately profitable operation. In view of the past experience, however, in the easterly part of the Kirkland Lake field where Bidgood is situated, there will be a tendency to be cautious in arriving at estimates for the future. The trend of developments over a period of another year or so should provide information on which to weigh the future with a much greater degree of accuracy.

H. E., Fort Hill, Ont. I do not think you have any cause to worry in connection with your holdings of the 6½% collateral trust bonds of DOMINION GAS AND ELECTRIC. Current quotations for the bonds are 89 bid, 94 asked, and interest requirements are being covered by a reasonable margin. For the 12 months ended June 30th, 1936, the last figures available, the company's total operating revenue increased to $4,454,858 as against $4,170,030 in the corresponding 12 months period of the previous year. Net income was $336,921, against $270,856. Fixed charges were earned 1.41 times as against 1.32 times. As an indication of expanding business the company is currently engaged on an expansion program involving expenditure of $500,000. The program includes duplication of gas transmission lines and a further extension of electric power lines. Dominion Gas and Electric, which is a holding company, through its subsidiaries supplies 114 communities in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, including the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. While the general Alberta situation is far from reassuring, nevertheless, I have not heard of any assault planned on existing public utilities within that province.

I. S., London, Ont. LAGUNA has been responding favorably to development. It is true that the past history of gold mining in Manitoba has not been very good, yet this does not mean that present enterprises will share the same fate. As a matter of fact, the gold mining industry of Manitoba at present completely dwarfs the records of the past. Laguna, on the strength of official results to date, is an interesting speculation.

S. E., Rusbo, Alta. I consider the 5% first mortgage bonds of LOWER ST. LAWRENCE POWER COMPANY to be a reasonable investment. I would not place the bonds in the highest investment category, but for many years the company has earned interest requirements by a fair margin. The average cover since formation of the company has been 1.6 times. The company, which operates in Quebec province, serves a well settled and moderately prosperous community and there has been very little fluctuation in its earning power, even through the depression years. For the year ended December 31st, 1935, fixed charges were earned 1.1 times. You will see that this lack of very large margin of coverage prevents the bonds being placed in a high investment category.

B. W. R., Kingston, Ont. RITCHIE GOLD MINES, LTD., is situated about ten miles east of the producing section of the Kirkland Lake district. Work was carried on there nearly a decade ago. A shaft was put down about 500 ft. Although diamond drilling had indicated favorable conditions, the underground work failed to develop any payable ore shoots. The property justifies further exploration.

D. J., Toronto, Ont. The common stock of FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA cannot be placed in the investment classification, since there is no current return on this security, but I still consider it speculatively attractive at current levels of 22, which compares with a high of 23 and a low of 13 for this year. There was a certain amount of disappointment when the company reported for the year ended April 30th, 1936, a net loss of $2,016 as against a loss of $8,065 in the preceding year, but investors had been misled into thinking that there would be immediate returns on the large contracts which the company had on its books. Currently I understand that the company has in hand some $7,000,000 worth of contracts, but naturally actual returns to the company will not accrue in most cases until completion of the work. Among the major contracts are Government works at St. John, N.B., and Halifax, and construction work for the Ontario Paper Co., which is installing a large newsprint development in the province of Quebec.

W. T., Ottawa, Ont. PAULORE GOLD MINES, LTD., has an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares. The company was incorporated in 1934, and late in 1935 had some 1,300,000 shares issued. A letter to the secretary of the company would no doubt bring a reply with information as to how many shares have been issued up to this time. Early in the year the treasury contained over 50 p.c. of the stock.

J. F., Hamilton, Ont. I am not particularly impressed by the outlook for ACME GAS AND OIL. You are probably aware that last year the company's net income suffered practically a 50% reduction and that dividends have been suspended. I understand that operations in the Ontario fields were disappointing and also that unusual expenses were encountered in connection with the American operations. Stock of this nature is always definitely speculative and I know of no reason to anticipate either any material increase in income or further near term appreciation for the stock.

S. R. L., Toronto, Ont. MATONA has property in Tyrrell township in the Matachewan district. A prospect shaft is down one level. Operations are only in the early stages. It remains for work to determine whether the property is to develop deposits of economic importance, or not.

T. W., Ottawa, Ont. CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION is one of our largest and strongest companies of its type in Canada, and I do not think that you have any need to worry in connection with the stock you hold.

C. C., Cobalt, Ont. CENTRAL PORPHYRY CONTACT was incorporated in 1934 with an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares. The company took over claims formerly held by McKenzie Gold Mines, but I have no data as to whether McKenzie received any stock, or not. Premier Gold Mines holds 600,000 shares of Central Porphyry. The claims are in Tisdale township, and although the location looks interesting on the map, yet the claims are in the prospect stage. The shares of Central Porphyry are not listed and I have no record of any current quotations for the shares.

Dominion Tar and Chemical Company Limited

4½% Debentures due 1951

Price: 100 and interest, to yield 4.50%

Dominion Tar and Chemical Company Limited and its subsidiaries is engaged in the business of distilling tar, the creosoting of timber and the manufacture of building materials. The enterprise has been successfully operated for more than thirty years.

Earnings for 1935 before debenture interest and depreciation were $884,114. Maximum annual debenture interest requirements are $209,000. For the first seven months of the current year, earnings were 7b% increased over the same period last year.

Descriptive circular gladly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg London, Eng. — 36 King Street West Toronto — Ottawa Hamilton Vancouver London, Ont.
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 4321

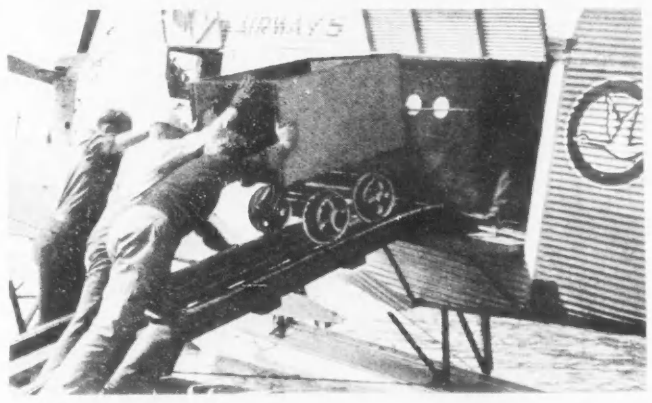
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TORONTO
Metropolitan Building
OTTAWA — Ottawa Electric Building
LONDON — Richmond Building
MONTREAL — 231 St. James Street
HAMILTON — Spectator Building

ARROWHEAD GOLD MINES
Bought, Sold, Quoted (*No personal liability*)
DUNCANSON, WHITE & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc.
New York Curb (*Associate*)
15 King Street West, Toronto. WA. 3401-8

PRESENT BUSINESS PROSPECTS INDICATE THAT MANY CANADIAN COMPANIES WILL SHOW EARNINGS ON THEIR PREFERRED SHARES THIS YEAR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL YEARS. WE HAVE PREPARED A SUGGESTED LIST SHOWING THE ACCUMULATED ARREARS OF DIVIDENDS.

MOSS, LAWSON & COMPANY
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
53 Adelaide St. E. ELgin 9281 Toronto
STANLEY MOSS FRANK G. LAWSON JOHN D. IRWIN

TRANSPORT SURVEY RADIO



"One Million Pounds a Month"

The transport of heavy and bulky units of mining machinery necessitates the use of special equipment, aircraft of rugged construction with large hatches, loading platforms and reinforced floors. Canadian Airways alone in Canada has equipment built specifically to handle large freighting contracts.

During the month of September one million pounds of supplies and equipment were transported by Canadian Airways' planes in the Patricia area alone. *These figures are unprecedented.*

Use Canadian Airways Radio

WINNIPEG—Airway Bldg., Phone 201-184

MONTREAL
Desbarats Bldg.
Phone MA. 4231

TORONTO
217 Bay St.
Phone ELgin 2081

CANADIAN AIRWAYS
Air Bases Throughout Canada

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Security $76,549,973
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO

Concerning Insurance

SET GOOD EXAMPLE

Marine Insurers Maintain Organization for Solution of International Problems — 25 Countries Represented

BY GEORGE GILBERT

MARINE insurance underwriters, with their risks scattered everywhere throughout the world, are undoubtedly more intimately concerned with what happens in political and financial circles in the various countries than those engaged in any other branch of the insurance business. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that at the recent general meeting of the International Marine Insurance Union at Ostend, the president, Mr. Axel Rinman, did not confine himself in his address to a discussion of the problems directly connected with the transaction of marine insurance business.

As he put it, when great dangers threaten nations and individuals, "one does not feel inclined to dwell exclusively on rates and clauses, on Hague Rules and General Average deposits; one feels that these problems are, after all, less important than those which like a nightmare torture the minds of all of us in Europe and all over the world."

As he pointed out, it cannot be denied that difficulties of a very grave nature have been cropping up everywhere, and while earnest efforts have been made to find solutions, no sooner is one difficulty removed than another one appears. In some cases understandings or agreements have been brought about, which soon prove to be only of a temporary character, their only advantage being to give overwrought statesmen a breathing spell.

IT IS suggested that if, in the present state of world confusion, the services of prominent and competent business men were utilized to a greater extent in dealing with the situation the breach in the economic clouds would soon be widened, as there are excellent opportunities now available to almost all nations to re-establish general prosperity. But it is asserted that so long as the realization of favorable results in industry is dependent upon government intervention in the way of dumping duties, subsidies, restrictions, abnormal monetary regulations, absurd trade barriers, etc., any improvements effected by these means are more or less artificial. While it is admitted that they have been of value in restoring confidence, it is pointed out that they do not form a basis upon which prosperity can be maintained.

Although there is general condemnation in principle of these artificial means of recovery—especially when practised by other countries—there is also a general disinclination noticeable in most countries to set a good example and lead the way back to sound international commerce. Instead, new restrictions are being imposed in many countries, which aim to secure every possible advantage in business transactions for one's own country by excluding merchants, shipowners and underwriters of other countries as much as possible from their former shares of the business and profits. New taxes are imposed on foreign companies, which, of course, bring retaliatory legislation from the countries where these foreign companies have their domicile, so that in the end there is no advantage, but only loss and increase in the cost of goods and services to the public.

WHILE in theory most people will agree that this is a correct statement of the effect of such measures, in practice there is a strong disinclination in more influential quarters to remove existing restrictions. Practically all nations have been guilty of serious shortcomings in this respect since the war, so there is, so to speak, collective responsibility for all the sorrow and suffering and misery to which humanity has thus been exposed during this lengthy period. And it is pretty generally agreed that only by collective action can there be effected rectification of the mistakes, blunders and crimes committed nationally and internationally.

Marine underwriters, in the course of their operations, are brought face to face with the reality of the existing situation throughout the world, and are forced to give close and constant study to the political and financial developments in the various countries in order to be in a position to take the necessary steps to safeguard their interests when the occasion arises.

While marine underwriters have their national associations to deal with the problems of the business in their own country, they also have the International Marine Insurance Union for the solution of business questions of an international character. Through co-operation in this way they have been successful in arriving at an amicable adjustment of business difficulties arising among the underwriters of the different countries, and have thus set a good example, which might well be followed by the governments of these countries in the settlement of political disputes.

TWENTY-FIVE countries are represented in the International Marine Insurance Union by 197 members, distributed as follows: Argentina, 1; Austria, 5; Belgium, 2; Bulgaria 3; Czechoslovakia, 8; Danzig, 1; Denmark, 14; Esthonia, 1; Finland, 5; France, 14; Germany, 35; Great Britain, 22; Holland, 6; Hungary, 4; Italy, 9; Latvia, 3; Lithuania, 1; Norway, 14; Poland, 6; Roumania, 5; Sweden, 16; Switzerland, 9; Spain, 5; United States, 3; Yugoslavia, 5.

One of the most important actions taken at the recent meeting of the Union was the adoption of the following resolution with regard to war risks: "(1) War Risk should not be covered under a Marine Policy unless an additional premium is paid therefor, no matter whether a state of war exists or not. (2) When War Risk is covered under the Marine Policy, the rate of premium for War Risk should be stated separately. (3) As far as possible War Risk should be restricted to the time the interest insured, or any part thereof, is loaded on board the sea-going vessel and shall continue during the ordinary course of transit of the voyage, including any period during normal transhipment if on a through bill of lading or contract of carriage, and shall cease to attach 48 hours after arrival of the sea-going vessel at port of discharge. (4) War Risk cover on open policies or other contracts shall be subject to 48 hours' notice of cancellation. (5) War Risk should not be covered by granting forward contracts unless such form of contract is subject to 48 hours' notice, but in the case of War Risk cover on specific shipments by named steamer, quotations if accepted immediately hold good for sailings within seven days from receipt of enquiry."

Thus the Union has secured unanimous recognition of the fundamental principles of underwriting war risks that have been evolved in accordance with the London resolution of 1934 and the Brussels recommendations of 1935. In co-operation with the national associations, the Union had prepared the ground carefully during the past year, and on many points had practically obtained uniformity of practice, so that the resolution in the main gave confirmation to established usage. Section 3, which eliminates the shore risk and limits in general the water-borne risk to 48 hours after arrival at port of discharge, is regarded with satisfaction by British underwriters, as shore risks, owing to the tremendous damage that may be caused by the operations of enemy aircraft, are regarded as too great to be covered except under special policies, if, indeed, they are not too great to be covered by marine underwriters at all.

• •

MONTH'S SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE IN U.S. SHOW 10.8 PER CENT INCREASE

NEW life insurance production in the United States during September was 10.8 per cent. more than in September of last year, while the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year was 2.2 per cent. less than for the corresponding period of 1935.

These facts were reported by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report summarizes the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases, and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 83 per cent. of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For September, the new business of all classes written by the 40 companies was $630,831,000 against $569,418,000 during September, 1935—an increase of 10.8 per cent. All classes contributed to the increase, the report shows. New Ordinary insurance amounted to $287,229,000 against $356,873,000—an decrease of 8.5 per cent. Industrial insurance was $208,001,000 against $190,044,000—an increase of 9.4 per cent. Group insurance was $35,601,000 against $22,501,000—an increase of 58.2 per cent.

For the first nine months, the total new business of these companies was $6,417,898,000 against $6,564,649,000—a decrease of 2.2 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to $3,987,375,000 against $4,150,418,000—a decrease of 3.9 per cent. Industrial insurance was $2,009,928,000 against $1,892,014,000—an increase of 6.2 per cent. Group insurance was $420,595,000 against $522,217,000—a decrease of 19.5 per cent.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to get your opinion of the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association with head office for Canada in Toronto.

L. G. H., Sutton West, Ont.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, has been in existence since 1910, but has been doing business in Canada only since December 11, 1934, when it received Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of sickness insurance and insurance against bodily injury and death by accident, with Canadian head office at Toronto.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were $57,018.50, while its total liabilities here amounted to $10,292.97, showing a surplus in this country of $46,725.53. It has recently increased its Government deposit at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively to $100,000. All claims against the Association are readily collectable here.

Benefits provided by its policies are liberal and the rates are low. The policy contract is not a closed contract like that issued by a stock company, as the Association reserves the right to assess the policyholders if necessary, but so far no assessments have been made. I am officially informed, and in view of the present financial position of the Association this contingent liability may be regarded as a remote one. The total admitted assets of the Association at December 31, 1935, were $3,824,633, while the total liabilities amounted to $3,424,633, showing a surplus over all liabilities of $400,000.

If a person understands this contingent liability feature of the policy and is willing to assume it in order to effect a saving on the current cost of his sickness and accident insurance, there is no reason in my opinion why he should not do so.

It is to be noted that the policy does not cover while the insured is not continuously under the professional care and regular attendance at least once a week, beginning with the first treatment, of a licensed physician or surgeon, other than himself.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am 42 years of age and recently commenced paying on a Government annuity which will give me $100 per month when I reach the age of 60. By paying approximately $14,000 additional cash now I can have the annuity of $100 per month commence now. To do this I would have to sell $9,000 Dominion of Canada 5 per cent. bonds which mature in 1941, which I could do with a handsome premium and borrow approximately $5,000, which I can do and repay with my annuity payments of $100 per month. Would this be a good move on my part? I hope I am not imposing too much, but I would appreciate your opinion.

—E. F. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Unless the securing of an immediate income of $100 per month for life, free from the claims of creditors, is regarded as of paramount importance, I should not advise cashing your Dominion of Canada bond and borrowing $5,000 in order to have the annuity commence now. I believe it would be more advantageous to go on paying for the annuity by way of instalments as you are now doing, and to retain possession of your capital in the meantime.

When once money is paid into the Government for an annuity, it cannot be withdrawn in whole or in part. There is no cash value or loan value attached to a Government annuity. This feature of a Government annuity undoubtedly has its advantages in certain cases, as no part of the money can be withdrawn and lost or frittered away for other purposes. But it also may have its disadvantages in certain other cases, where the need of a lump sum may be much greater than the need of a monthly income. That is why it is advisable to retain control of part of one's capital, in most cases, in order to take care of such emergencies in the future.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly give me the rating of the British America Assurance Company, with head office in Toronto? I have a relative who has an industrial accident-sickness policy and wish to know if the company is a good, reliable one.

M. F. S., Blenheim, Ont.

British America Assurance Company is an old-established Canadian Company, having been incorporated in 1833, and occupies a strong financial position. It has always enjoyed an excellent reputation for prompt payment of claims and fair treatment of policyholders, and is safe to insure with.

At the end of 1935 its total assets were $5,164,832.69, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $2,666,910.40, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $2,497,922.29. As the paid up capital amounted to $750,000.00, there was thus a net surplus of $1,747,922.29 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders, $2,497,922.29, with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, $1,363,298.74, it will be seen that the company occupies a strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A friend of mine has insurance in the Yorkton 2,000 Club. In your opinion is this a good, reliable form of insurance? Any information regarding this form of insurance you care to give me will be very much appreciated. Your remarks are always to the point and reliable.

P. C. F., Rosthern, Sask.

Time and mathematics have abundantly proved the unsoundness of the assessment system upon which these 2,000 Clubs operate, and nothing but loss and disappointment can be the result to those who depend upon them for life insurance protection. For a time they may furnish what appears to be cheap insurance, but the cheapness is illusory, for inevitably, with the passage of time and the advance in

J. B. NETTELFIELD, formerly high personal producer of the Great-West Life Assurance Company's Toronto 2 Agency, who has been appointed Supervisor in that branch.

AETNA'S CONTRIBUTION TO REDUCTION OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

IT IS estimated that more than a million and a quarter drivers and prospective drivers have been aided in locating their driving deficiencies, through the Ætna Highway Safety Demonstrations, which are being sponsored by The Ætna Casualty & Surety Company, as a contribution to the reduction of street and highway accidents.

This equipment, starting with the now famous Ætna Reactometer, includes four complete sets of apparatus for determining reaction time, resistance to headlight glare, steering and speed estimation ability, and a test for color blindness. In addition to these demonstrations there are a number of individual testing units.

Since the first public showing in Philadelphia, last spring, the Demonstrations have been used in a wide variety of activities throughout the country.

In Scranton, Reading, and York, Penna., and Richmond, Va., the tests were used to focus public attention in police and civic organization sponsored "safety weeks," which marked the opening of continuous safety campaigns in those cities.

During the summer, one of the units played an important part in a course of instruction at Pennsylvania State College. This course, the first of its kind, offered a practical education to school teachers and safety directors from all parts of the country, in the organization of safe driving classes in their communities.

The New York Museum of Science and Industry has been displaying the tests as "other moving exhibits of "science at work" while in Dallas visitors to the Texas Centennial are being impressed with the fact that the reckless and incompetent driver is "America's worst public enemy."

While stated "prime factors" aided motorists in locating their driving deficiencies, just as physicians diagnose physical ailments, at traffic clinics which were featured at the Pittsburgh Jubilee and the Illinois State Fair at Springfield.

Depicting the strides that laboratory research has made in recent years, the tests were placed beside the wonders of modern electrical science in The Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland, and in Progress Expositions at Albany, Rochester, Hartford, Bridgeport and Wheeling. While thousands of visitors to the country's leading automobile shows will see that speed, nerve and luck are not the only essentials in good driving.

As the effect of these tests on the driving public becomes known, city and state police forces have become interested in the Ætna Tests as a means of eliminating incompetent drivers, and several experiments are now being conducted in this field. At Washington, D.C., Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Van Duzer will test all applicants for motor vehicle operators permits, and will compare their "scores" with their previous driving records to determine if their "scatings" are responsible for accidents. The West Virginia State Police will combine an examination of the driver's ability, with a periodic inspection of mechanical equipment, while in Pennsylvania, S. Weston Scott, Pennsylvania Safety Director, is considering the same program.

• •

LIFE PRESIDENTS TO MEET IN NEW YORK DEC. 3-4

PRESIDENT William H. Kingsley of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa., will be the Chairman of the Thirtieth Annual Convention of The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, and is scheduled to make the opening address. The meeting will be held at The Waldorf-Astoria in New York City on Thursday and Friday, December 3 and 4.

With Mr. Kingsley as the presiding officer, the sessions will be in charge of one of the country's veteran life insurance leaders. He has been connected with the business for more than a half century. His experience, during his 51 years of service to life insurance, has embraced practically every branch of its work and has given him unusual insight into its problems.

• •

VOLUNTARY LIFE INSURANCE IN RUSSIA

IT IS reported from Russia that the People's Commissariat of the Soviet Union is likely to permit the transaction of life insurance on a voluntary basis. It is understood that there will be no restrictions on the amount which individuals may insure for, and that rates and policy conditions will be announced in a month or so.

SUN LIFE WORLD WIDE
ESTABLISHED 1865 OF CANADA

The Life Insurance Agent: "The only dependable Fortune Teller that I know is the Life Insurance Man. He tells you what's going to happen—and it does."—Theodore Roosevelt.

THERE'S A SUN LIFE POLICY FOR EVERYONE

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
and
SCOTTISH CANADIAN ASSURANCE CORPORATION
guaranteed by
GENERAL
Accident Fire and Life
Assurance Corporation Limited
357 BAY ST. - TORONTO

ONE DOLLAR is your best friend in time of need.
INSURANCE is an even better ally in most cases of mishap.
Burglary—Glass—Liability

HEAD OFFICE: 199 BAY ST. TORONTO
SERVICE TO THE INSURED BUILDS BUSINESS FOR AGENTS
• Company's own claims offices strategically located in Ontario and claims service elsewhere—this provides the service that satisfies on automobile, fire, accident, teams, burglary, plate glass, cargo, elevator, general liability and fidelity and surety bonds.
AGENCY ENQUIRIES INVITED
PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY

A WORD TO HUSBANDS about their wives

AT marriage your wife gave up her financial independence. The increasing demands of the home and the passing of time make it impossible for her to resume business or professional life.

It is *your* responsibility, not only to provide for the home during life, but to ensure its maintenance in the event of your death. Life insurance is the SURE way.

Established 1887

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

OPERATING FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC
"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"
The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Ranks 3rd against all companies on total volume of fire business written in Canada.
FIRE WINDSTORM AUTOMOBILE
Reliable Agents wanted in Districts not now Served.
Head Office—WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office—341 Church St., Toronto, Ont.
Branches also at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, P.Q.; and Moncton, N.B.

The Independent Order of Foresters
Monthly Income During Disability

Certificate Plan B: Issued by the Society affords outstanding protection. It provides an Old Age Benefit, payable in one sum, for the full amount of the Certificate, on the 60th birthday, or payment in the event of death.

In addition, the Certificate provides a generous Disability Benefit of Ten Dollars a month, for each $1000 of Protection carried. Payments of such benefit are not a charge against the Certificate when it becomes a claim, either as a result of death or old age.

The Certificate contains the usual automatic non-forfeiture privileges. Double Indemnity may be secured for the payment of a nominal sum.

FRANK E. HAND, *Supreme Chief Ranger.*
HEAD OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, CAN.

CENTRAL MANUFACTURERS
Mutual Insurance Company
1201 Concourse Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207
MUTUAL FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Net Cash Surplus, $2,254,877.28 Policies Non-Assessable
Annual Cash Dividends Since 1876; Present Rate 25%

Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada

— FIRE — BURGLARY
PLATE GLASS LIABILITY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY

W S MORDEN, President — H. BEGG, Managing Director

Experience proves that Policies in our Company pay.

The Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President. — A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

An Old Age Pension

Under our new Salary Replacement Plan you can guarantee yourself a pension at any retirement age you select and at the same time protect your wife and family in the event of your death.

Any of our representatives will gladly explain the advantages of this plan and its reasonable cost.

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1887

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

THE BRITISH and COLONIAL UNDERWRITERS LIMITED

FEDERAL BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.
W.A. 5780

Represented at Lloyd's

Fire and Casualty Insurance, anywhere in Canada, effected at Lloyd's London, England.

Attractive Contracts — *Correspondence Solicited*

ESTABLISHED IN 1850 ÆTNA SYMBOL OF SECURITY

The Ætna Life Insurance Company, writing Life, Group, and Accident insurance, has been a Canadian institution since 1850 . . .

CALGARY · MONTREAL · TORONTO · VANCOUVER · WINNIPEG

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
of London, England
Established 1824
ASSETS (INCLUDING LIFE FUNDS) EXCEED $150,000,000
FIRE - AUTOMOBILE - CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada—MONTREAL—E. E. KENYON, Manager
Applications for Agencies Invited
Toronto General Agents—ALFRED W. SMITH, SON & RIDOUT, LTD.—36 Toronto St.—Phone ELgin 5445

MONTREAL

FOR thousands of travellers, the Mount Royal Hotel has solved the problem of where to stay in Montreal. Located in the heart of the city - - less than 10 minutes' walk from all depots, a few minutes' walk to retail stores, theatres and points of interest - - yet sufficiently away from the noise of traffic to ensure sound, refreshing sleep. Impeccable service and splendid garage facilities. Write, wire or telephone for reservations. . . . . .

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, PRESIDENT — VERNON G. CARDY, MANAGING DIRECTOR

the age of the membership, the cost increases until it becomes prohibitive, and the members are left without any protection at all, often at a time when they may need it most, and by reason of impaired health, cannot get it elsewhere.

Such has been the invariable experience of all such concerns organized in the past, and such will necessarily be their experience in the future, because the laws of mortality apply with equal force to all life insurance undertakings whether carried on by companies, associations, or 2,000 Clubs. Not one of the old-time assessment concerns has survived to demonstrate that life insurance can be furnished permanently on such a basis.

It pays to buy what life insurance is needed only from legal reserve institutions. Such insurance is cheaper in the long run, and the purchaser can rest assured that the money called for by the contract will be paid in full, however far into the future the contract may run.

• •

We Disagree With Mr. Moore

(*Continued from page 33*)

almost certainly true. This is the view that owing to changes in the life habits of mankind, partly resulting from the introduction of mechanical power, there is a strong tendency to shift from cereals, which are a temperate-zone product and highly transportable, to dairy product, which are much less transportable, and subtropical fruits; in addition to which the disappearance of the horse has destroyed a great part of the market for the lower-grade cereals. That this alters considerably the total area of the world which can profitably be devoted to cereals is fairly obvious—at least until new consumers or new uses can be found for the cereal products.

Whether any large part of the contraction must necessarily take place in Canada is another question, the answer to which depends to some extent at least upon the future value of the Canadian dollar. A considerable part of the "cost," from the national viewpoint, of raising wheat in Canada is the cost of freight to the seaboard, and so far as that consists in rail charges it has remained unchanged in dollars, and has therefore risen tremendously in real weight, since the high-wheat-price days of the early 'twenties. The dollar is now falling in purchasing power and seems to be destined to fall a good deal further, which will greatly affect the cost relationship between the Canadian wheat areas and those nearer to the seaboard such as the Argentine. Meanwhile nature seems to be reducing the Canadian wheat area without waiting for any of the artificial devices envisaged by Mr. Moore, and the price of wheat is once again well over a dollar, a figure at which the population of Alberta once believed that they could prosper even while they were still under the legal obligation of paying their debts.

THERE is one possible development in the world's future which would considerably diminish the terrors which that future holds for Canadian wheat growers if Mr. Moore's views are correct. That is the possibility of a very considerable evening-up, in numerous countries, of the standard of living as between the wealthy classes and the proletariat. For example, Russia once exported a quarter of the world's international wheat movement; she now exports only an insignificant fraction of it. Mr. Moore expresses great fear of what she may do again when she develops real socialist efficiency. But the Russian wheat export of 1910 was sold by great landowners to pay for diamonds and motor cars and Paris gowns and champagne. And while it was being sold the vast masses of the Russian people lived on rye bread and dripping-fat. It will not be exported in that way again; it will not be exported until the masses of the Russian people have had all that they need of the domestic production, and that is likely to be quite a lot.

The shift from wheat to oranges and milk and sugar and chocolate is being made by the already well-nourished, and by nobody else. There is another shift which is already being made in some degree in many countries, and will be made in large degree in almost all countries sooner or later—the shift of the under-nourished from rye bread to wheaten bread, from coarse foods to finer foods. The Americans had already a high standard of living in 1899, when they consumed 222 pounds of wheat flour per head; they improved it, because they diversified their diet, when they reduced this to 162 pounds in 1932. But the Germans did not have a high standard of living in 1909-13, when they consumed 86 kilograms of wheat (not flour), and they certainly did not improve it in 1925-8 when they reduced that very moderate allowance to 81 kilograms. It is by no means certain that the French were bettering their standard when in the same time they changed from 223 kilograms, excessive as that appears, to 199 kilograms; and there is a factor in all the comparisons for European countries between these two periods that should not be lost sight of, namely the heavy drop in the proportion of males in the prime of life, owing to war mortality, and the fact that such males are the heaviest consumers of the substantial foods.

Mr. Moore's advice to Canada, in view of the facts just noted, is to stop striving after exports and to aim at a "balanced" national economy. It is doubtful whether this goes far enough, for a country so obviously destined by nature for a specialized and therefore "unbalanced" economy as Canada. The more logical conclusion is to join up with some country which, in union with Canada, would constitute a better economic balance. The United States seems to be the obvious candidate. It is already the purveyor of most of our subtropical and mass-production imports, and it is also the country to which we owe most of our interest obligations—which must be paid in goods of some kind even after we go nationalist-economic.

THERE are other alternatives. One of them is commercial union with as much of the British Empire as will unite with us. This would produce a fairly diversified commercial unit, and would probably be politically more attractive to most Canadians. Mr. Moore does not seem enthusiastic about it, for he stresses the fact that Great Britain is reaching a stationary population and is reducing its per capita consumption of cereals; but he does not discuss the question specifically. It must of course be borne in mind that a much more permanent and dependable relationship is required than can be had under any five-year Empire Pacts; true economic nationalism can only be practised within a presumably permanent national unit; annexation to the United States would make Canada part of such a unit, and it is doubtful, for geographical reasons, whether any arrangement with other parts of the British Empire could establish so complete and permanent a unification.

But Mr. Moore's view seems to be that we should become economic nationalists all by ourselves—Canada alone, something like the economic ideal of Sinn Fein Ireland. A nation with the largest per capita export trade in the world is to aim at doing without exports. A nation with no territory below the latitude of Southern Ontario is to abolish imports. A nation with ten million people in three million square miles is to deny itself all the benefits of mass production in industry and of mechanized large-scale operation in agriculture, because the former obviously involves imports and the latter exports. A nation with the heaviest investment in transportation in the world is to pursue a policy which reduces the use of transportation to a minimum. A nation with three Provinces (already somewhat inclined to secession) almost wholly dependent on the export of agricultural products is to discourage such export, and tell these three Provinces to do something else, and this just as wheat looks like becoming profitable again. A nation which belongs to the British Empire is to pursue a policy which implies that the Empire is no more to it than any foreign country. A nation largely composed of farmers, foresters and fishermen—the occupations universally regarded as most likely to produce an ideal type of citizenry—is to diminish all these classes, because they produce an exportable surplus, and to increase its proportion of plumbers. Is all this sound?

HE THOUGHT HE WAS FULLY INSURED

—Yet Fire Wiped Him Out

When the fire occurred, the papers said the premises were "fully covered by insurance". And so they were — yet, before operations could be resumed, the business was bankrupt.

Profits ceased while overhead and standing charges continued. With the business no longer a going concern, borrowing became impossible . . Customers turned to competitors . . Skilled employees and key men drifted off. All this could have been prevented by Loss of Profits insurance—an essential part of adequate protection against fire.

Ask your Great American agent for particulars concerning Loss of Profits insurance for your business.

GREAT AMERICAN INSURANCE CO. — ROCHESTER UNDERWRITERS AGENCY — AMERICAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

Great American Group of Insurance Companies New York

GREAT AMERICAN INDEMNITY CO. — COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Fire — Automobile — Hail — Inland Transportation

Head Office for Canada—165 St. John St., Montreal
ADAM McBRIDE, *Manager* — HERBERT C. BOURNE, *Associate Manager*

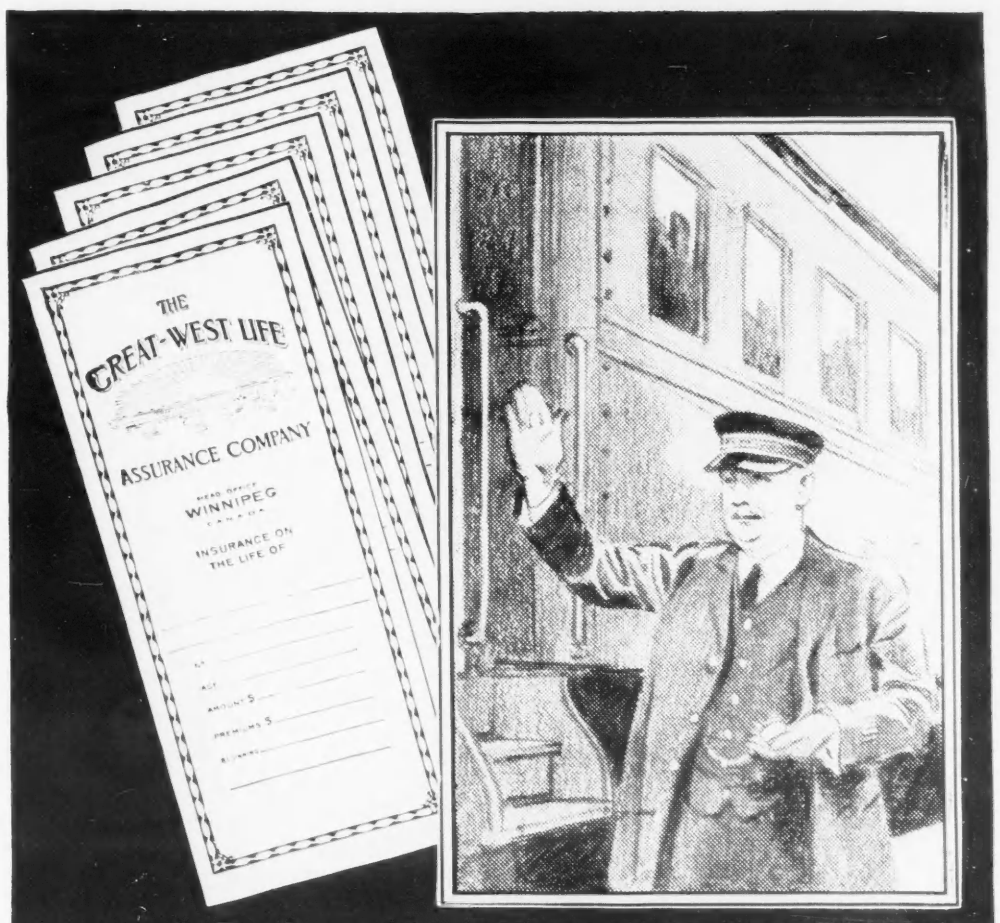
Branch Offices: TORONTO — WINNIPEG — VANCOUVER

Our 'MUTUAL' Plan Reduces FIRE INSURANCE Costs

BRANCHES: Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Kelowna, Victoria, Vancouver

WHEN next your fire insurance comes up for consideration, may we suggest that you give our representative an opportunity to explain how Northwestern Mutual fire insurance cuts the cost?

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non Assessable Policies — *Assets $6,000,000.*



A Policy for Every Person . . . . and Every Purse

His Work Runs to Schedule

. . . and so does his life insurance—a schedule that protects, and leaves nothing to chance. His policies in The Great-West Life are fitted to his family's specific needs—and to his income. Knowing that he has done his best for his dependents, he can face the day's work without worry. You, too, can find in this company the exact policy you need—Family Protection, Children's Education, Endowment for later years, or for any other objective. Get to know a Great-West man.

Branches in all leading cities of Canada and in the United States

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

WHAT DEVALUATION IMPLIES

Ground is Cleared for Cooperative Efforts to Reduce the Various Impediments to International Trading

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE maladjustment of sterling, the dollar and the franc, had been made the scapegoat for many of the world's economic ills. Devaluation in the gold bloc brought in its first flush much excitement to the stock markets and to certain commodity markets. More leisured thinking, however, has brought to light the obvious fact that devaluation does not automatically lead to rectification of difficult trading conditions. It merely clears the ground for co-operative efforts to reduce the various impediments to international trading which partly caused, and were partly caused by, the anomalous currency position.

The short-term adjustments involved in the depreciation of the gold bloc currencies are not themselves of deep significance. The marking-up of the price of gold was, of course, inevitable. But had the dollar not been held by the authorities at a level against sterling higher than the fundamental position justified, the sterling price of gold would not have been affected. Devaluation is the key to the desirable residence of normality and therein lies its chief value—that it puts in the cold light of reason the many artificial barriers raised by fervent nationalism to protect a hypothetical independence.

The sterling-dollar relationship will determine the price of gold until Paris introduces—if she ever does—a free market for gold there, in which case the Paris price will also be relevant. Gold is likely to rise to about 144s. per fine ounce, which would be achieved if the dollar were at 4.86 against the £.

There is much more scope, however, for appreciation in commodities, which are not directly affected by currency considerations. Here, the modifications to prices which proceed as a technical result of devaluation need not be over-stressed. Certain commodities will rise in terms of sterling, others will fall. The final influence is the relationship between supply and demand. With a new spirit of co-operation in the international markets, demand should increase all round, partly because of the removal of positive checks to trade, and partly because of the new spirit of confidence which devaluation has created, and which its economic benefits may be expected to sustain.

Even so the prime outlook is not perfectly clear. The production of many staple commodities is artificially controlled and the restriction screws may be loosened if expansion in demand justifies it. Thus it is conceivable that for such commodities as rubber, tin and copper, growing demand will not necessarily mean higher prices, though it will undoubtedly mean bigger profits to producers.

THE attitude of the various authorities in regard to the implications of devaluation are not determined solely by reference to economics. Politics and economics have some science to gether that the very life of society is finally dependent upon the well-being of the body politic. The position is clear enough in Germany, in France and Britain. Rearmament occupies the attention of politicians because the fear of war haunts them, and rearmament is not possible on an adequate scale unless money is kept cheap. The first object of economic policy is, therefore, the maintenance of low interest rates, and determination in this direction will colour official policy in all departments of economics.

All this was implicit in the statement issued by the British Treasury when devaluation was announced. Sterling is not to be regarded as having a fixed parity and it is reasonable to suppose that if the choice is between allowing money rates to harden and allowing sterling to find a lower level, the authorities will unhesitatingly choose in favour of the latter.

As America's attitude has shown, an appreciation in exchange is not altogether a bad thing. The question of the increased purchasing power of the American communities which will result from the appreciation of the dollar against sterling must be considered in association with the long-term implications of devaluation. For many commodities America is the first market and the addition to the national ability to spend, which comes automatically from the new valuation of the dollar against sterling, will increase demand. Unless supply can readily be adjusted, the price level will tend to rise. Then the cyclical nature of international trade shows itself. America buys more; commodity prices rise; the purchasing power of the producing countries is correspondingly expanded, and their purchases of other exports rise, and so on. Devaluation has set rolling a stone which, if the hindrances to its passage are cleared away, will gather much moss.

It is rather early to predict the probable consequence in the European monetary sphere of the gold-bloc devaluation. In London financial circles it is generally considered that German trade will now be exposed to such severe competition from France, Switzerland and Belgium that, to all his determination, Dr. Schacht will have to recommend devaluation of the mark to Hitler. The devaluation of the German tourist currency was a straw in the wind.

ALL-ROUND devaluation in Europe is a bright, though distant, prospect. Its implications deserve pondering. All-round devaluation would create conditions in which artificial barriers to trade were anomalous, and under free-trade economic nationalism, becomes an impossibility. Without economic nationalism, political nationalism cannot reasonably be preached or pursued. There is thus some sense to the dictum which is finding favour in British circles that economics may yet save politics.

France will naturally gain most from devaluation. Her internal position was becoming intolerable and devaluation will immediately ease the burden. It should also put French industry on the road to recovery, for the export trade will be boosted, while the tourist trade, which is one of the most important French industries, will be given new life. Even so, there are few complaints from the countries which stand to lose from France's strengthened hand overseas. Great Britain has little to worry about, since France competes in only one or two branches of her trade. But even from other quarters, which do stand to be affected, the realisation of the greater good of devaluation has subdued the minor voice of national criticism.

SAUNDERS NORVELL, of New York, President, National Federation of Sales Executives, distinguished as business executive, editor and author, who will be guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Advertising & Sales Club of Toronto, one of the events of the Club's sixth annual advertising exhibition which opens at the Royal York Hotel on October 26.

LETTERS

Financial Editor,
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Dear Sir: A resolution was recently passed by this association deploring the high rate of taxation on real estate which is retarding the building industry from resuming its normal activity. It seems strange that at the present time when so much is being said about improving the unemployed situation that so little thought is being given to the basic cause of the decline of building operations, namely, uneconomic taxation of buildings.

By reason of its nature, real estate will always be the target for taxes; it is too tangible ever to be overlooked by the tax authorities; it cannot be hidden in the vault box. But there is a limit beyond which taxation becomes confiscation in whole or in part. Once a tax becomes confiscatory in its nature or quantity, then the very value on which the tax is based dissolves in exact ratio to the whole or partial confiscation. Real estate has reached this stage, and is not asking for favors but only for justice.

Distress selling can go on indefinitely, but this does not help the unemployed situation. If by reason of a combination of economic influences, of which taxation is by far the most important, a building can be purchased at half its replacement value, why should new construction be undertaken?

Direct taxation has two broad classes:

(a) Tax on value, sometimes called tax on capital, sometimes capital levy;

(b) Tax on earnings, generally called income tax or profits tax.

Each individual or company in Canada is subject to three taxing bodies, the Dominion, the Province and the municipality.

The test whether our taxation system is fair or unfair is its effect on the individual citizen. If, as a result of the lack of co-ordination among the various taxing authorities, glaring defects appear which have the effect of taxing one citizen (the owner of real estate) many times more than another citizen (the owner of other types of property) then these defects should and must be remedied.

The outstanding and most glaring defect today is caused by having in force two systems of taxation as applied to property, and by property we mean both real and personal. Real estate has an annual capital levy; bonds, mortgages and stocks and other personal property, producing or capable of producing income, pay only a tax on the income received from this type of investment.

Real estate must pay this capital levy annually whether earned or not.

Real estate, assessed at $100,000, pays in taxes about $3,500.

$100,000 4½ per cent. bonds, pays a combined Provincial and Dominion tax of about $100.

It has often been said that there can be no sentiment in taxation, but there can be justice. The above result is brought about by reason of the adoption of two systems of taxation, namely capital levy and income. It matters little in its effect on the individual citizen what it is called. But let us try to reconcile this effect by expressing one tax in the terms of percentage used in the other. Bonds pay about one mill on the dollar, while real estate pays about 35 mills. One can imagine the storm of protest that would arise if the holder of $100,000 of bonds were asked to pay 35 mills on the par value. But this is cold logic without sentiment applied to the contrast now existing. Surely there is ample room for an adjustment whereby real estate gets a chance to be again looked upon as an asset rather than a liability.

We all know that the large insurance and loan companies are flooded with money which they are anxious to lend. They know that the average return from mortgages is at least one per cent. more than on other types of investments, but they also know that their margin of security is impaired by unfair and excessive taxation on real estate, that these taxes are a charge ahead of their mortgage. The experienced builder knows that an annual tax of 3 per cent. to 4 per cent., plus a high rate of interest on the mortgage he needs to finance him, makes the risk too great for profit to be made. He knows that while he may have to sell only once, the buyer has to buy twice, that with such a heavy annual tax on property the property buyer not only buys from him, but he must in effect buy it from the city every 16 to 20 years.

The principal tax on real estate is by the municipalities and while municipal taxes are collected almost entirely from real estate, they are spent almost on people, not on the real estate the people occupy.

Municipal taxes are collected for many purposes which group themselves as follows:

(a) Education, including public libraries; (b) Health and hospitals; (c) Parks and Recreation; (d) Relief, including unemployed, widows' pensions, and allowances to aged; (e) Fire, police and jails; (f) Local improvements, including street widening, traffic regulations and transportation.

On analysing this list it would appear that the only items directly beneficial to real estate are fire and police protection, which while they protect real estate, also protect millions of dollars of personal property.

Over 60 per cent. of the cost of local improvements is a charge over and above the general tax rate on the property supposed to be benefitted by the improvements.

Education, hospitals, health regulations, relief, parks and playgrounds are available to all without distinction between a real estate owner and one who does not own any.

That we are not alone in our opinion that too many public services are charged to real estate, we mention only two of many authorities who have investigated this problem; the first from the British Columbia Tax Commission, which reported:

"There is indeed something radically wrong when real property is loaded down with heavy tax levies to provide social services, which in equity and justice, call for being placed on the broader back of the whole community."

The report on the taxation problem of the city of Winnipeg says:

"A tax on real estate becomes inequitable when payment of the same fails to leave a net revenue sufficient to provide for a reasonable return on capital value, and if such policy is persisted in, it will eventually result in confiscation. Likewise the tax on vacant non-revenue-producing land, which is such as to take away any hope of the owner's recovering same by subsequent sale or use or making improvements, must have a similar result. Evidence of the foregoing is furnished by the fact that during the 15 years ending in 1933, title of 29,314 lots passed to the city of Winnipeg, assessed at the time of revision at $10,750,000.

"An examination of the services rendered by the city will show that with the possible exception of local improvement charges, fire department and proportion of the cost of education, the services rendered are all for the benefit of the community as a whole, whether they are property owners or not. It is essential, therefore, not only on account of the impossibility of real estate continuing to bear the present burden of taxation, but also to bring about a more equitable distribution of the tax burden over all classes of the city, that real estate should be relieved of a substantial portion of present tax levies and those other than real property owners should assume some additional responsibility."

It may be said that the renter pays his share of the tax through the rent. Our answer to this is that the landlord of the average home ranging in value from $3,000 up, has not had an interest return equal to 2 per cent. average for the last 20 years, after providing for the payment of his taxes, insurance, repairs and allowance for depreciation. In a great many instances the landlords are faced with an annual loss.

Acting on the principle that he who benefits should pay, we suggest the following for your consideration:

1. At least 50 per cent. of the cost of secondary education should be borne by the provincial government. The Department of Education in Toronto makes the regulations and should at least supply part of the funds and not expect it all from real estate.

2. Substantially larger grants should be made by the provincial government to hospitals. The heavy deficit, even after allowance of the present provincial grants, are in part caused by the fact that hospital service in the urban centres is available to all the rural sections surrounding these centres at a so-called cost which does not nearly approach the actual cost on a proper accounting basis.

3. Publicly-owned commercial enterprises such as the Hydro, electric or street railways, if for no other reason than for proper inter-departmental cost accounting, should contribute to the general tax fund and collect it through the rates they charge to the consumer.

4. Not only should the urban centres be relieved from contributing to the cost of provincial highways beyond their boundaries, but they should receive a substantial proportion of the revenue received from automobiles through the licence fees and gasoline tax.

When it is remembered that there are about 2,000 miles of streets in the city of Toronto, paved and maintained for the benefit of motorists, and that the entire revenue from automobiles is taken by the Province, leaving the cost of construction and maintaining streets within municipalities to be paid for out of real estate, surely there is room for adjustment.

5. Relief has almost bankrupted a number of citizens throughout Canada. We are thankful that this contentious matter is near settlement by the admission of the Dominion and provincial governments that the payment of relief is not a local matter, although its administration might wisely be left local, subject to central control.

If the outstanding items mentioned above were adjusted more equitably, the effect on the tax rate would be startling, and the result would be that real estate would come into its own once again, home ownership would be a matter of pride and sought after, and so-called investment of real estate would really be in the investment class, and the construction industry would rapidly absorb a tremendous percentage of the idle population formerly employed in this business.

Yours respectfully,

BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

HAROLD PERKINS,
Secretary.

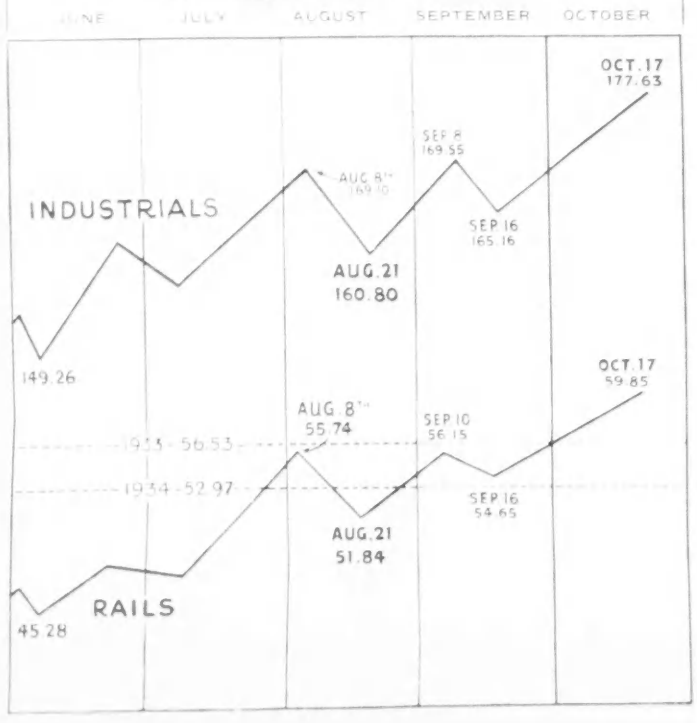
BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from page 33)

Industrials 180-185, this would be equal to a retreat by the Industrial averages to about 150. Now then, what should the attitude of speculators and investors be towards this market at the present time? Here is my advice to speculators. If the market continues its increase in volume and prices rise to the 180-185 area in the Industrial averages without an intervening correction, I would suggest that you reduce your commitment in stocks by 25 to 50%. If, however, the market does meet a correction which takes the Industrial averages back to say about 170, then hold your stocks until we get an opportunity to analyze the character of this decline. So far as investors are concerned, it would be preferable to watch the course of the market over the next few weeks before shifting any investment funds into cash. The reason for this is that inflation is already well underway in our commodity price structure, and a well chosen long term position, aimed at protecting one's capital, should not carelessly be abandoned.

There are many who believe that business recovery is so well established that no matter what the outcome of the present presidential election in U.S.A. the stock market will not sell off to any large extent. With this view I cannot agree. May I quote William Peter Hamilton who, in applying the Dow theory for more than 23 years, has this to say: "Secondary reactions in a bull market are hard to define and even the indications are sometimes deceptive." "Secondary reactions (so started by developments which could by no possibility have been foreseen.) Caution from this point on is imperative."

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION ARE INVITED TO "SAMPLE" EDIPHONE VOICE WRITING WITHOUT OBLIGATION!

READ DETAILS OF
NEW EDISON "You-Pay-Nothing" PLAN

Edison says this to responsible executives and professional men and women:

"Our records prove that whenever and wherever an office has adopted Ediphone Voice Writing, the business capacity of its dictators and secretaries has increased at least 20%, and often as much as 50%. Each case of increased capacity has been accompanied by a decrease in physical and mental effort.

"So positive is Edison that the business capacity of *your* organization can be increased 20% to 50% without increased effort that we will place a new Pro-technic Ediphone at your desk, and at the desks of anyone else in your office. Without disturbing your ordinary routine, you will have an opportunity to learn how effectively Voice Writing speeds the flow of work . . . how it saves time . . . how it makes money for you.

"Until you are completely satisfied that Voice Writing 'delivers', you pay nothing. You obligate yourself in no way! You can't lose! THAT is the basis of the New Edison 'You-Pay-Nothing' Plan." For further details of this astonishing offer,

Phone or Write
THE EDIPHONE your City

TORONTO Phone EL. 4111
WINNIPEG Phone 86-611
HAMILTON Phone Baker 4045
REGINA Phone 3525
OTTAWA Phone Queen 982
SASKATOON Phone 5505
MONTREAL Phone LA. 6792
CALGARY Phone M 1561
QUEBEC Phone 3-1470
EDMONTON Phone 21677
VANCOUVER Phone Trinity 6291

Pro-technic Ediphone

WORLD-WIDE VOICE WRITING SERVICE

McKENZIE RED LAKE
LEITCH GOLD
Information on request
C. A. GENTLES & CO.
MEMBERS THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
347 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. ADelaide 4012

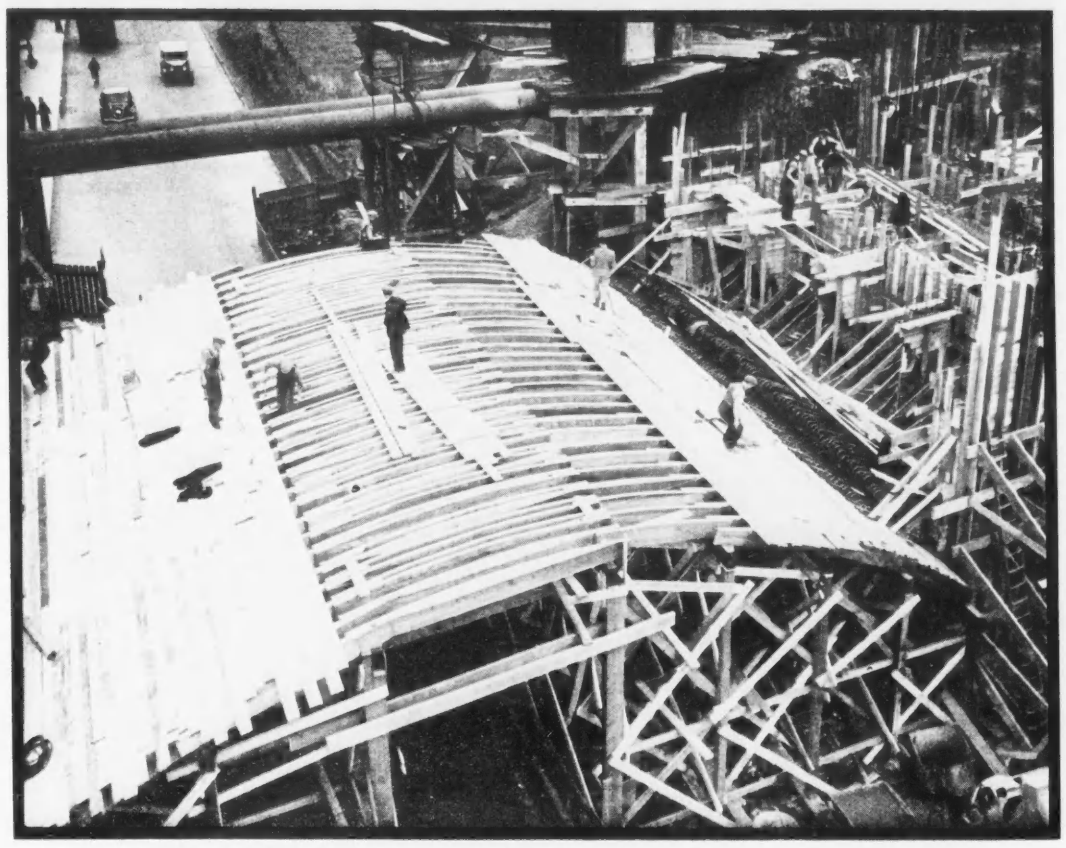
How do banks protect paper wealth?

In steel protected Vaults—You may rent a Safety Deposit Box in the vaults of this bank for less than one cent per day.

Always Safe
Always Available

152

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA



CARRYING CANAL OVER ROAD. The canal bridge which carried the canal over the Lanark Road at Slateforth, Edinburgh, Scotland, is being demolished and a new bridge is being constructed in its place to remove a dangerous bottleneck.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Germany Preparing for War With Her Usual Thoroughness—Britain Attempting to Make Good Deficiencies

THE serious effort of the British Government to make good the deficiences in the defences directs attention to many problems of rearmament which until a short while ago concerned none but the military expert, says the *Stock Exchange Gazette*, London. Apart from armaments in the narrowest sense such as ships, aeroplanes, guns, and munitions, the development of military technique has introduced the entirely new problem of "economic mobilization".

In Britain it was the White Paper on armaments early this year which first called attention to the necessity of economic mobilization. It was announced that preliminary steps had been taken to organize industry so that it could rapidly switch over to war production if necessary. Since then, and especially in the last defence debate in Parliament, it has become clearer how far-reaching and involved is the whole problem of economic mobilization. The proposed duplication of the Billingham hydrogenation plant, the transfer of part of Woolwich Arsenal to the North and East coast of Britain, the endeavors to overcome the shortage of skilled engineers, the difficulties of raising the productive capacity of certain armament industries and, finally, the discussions on the best ways and means of safeguarding the supply of raw materials and foodstuffs—all this is as essentially a part of Britain's rearmament as is, for instance, the building of aeroplanes.

While the economic side of Britain's rearmament is not altogether neglected, it is equally true that it is only in its very first stages. It is, therefore, of particular interest to see how Germany, which is heading the international armament race and is determining the speed and size of rearmament in other countries, is tackling her own peculiar task of economic mobilization.

With her usual thoroughness in these matters, Germany has today developed a new branch of the science of economics, dealing exclusively with the economic side of warfare, under a caption which, literally translated, is modestly called "Defence Economics." At the same time the practical application of the theoretical knowledge is taking place on a scale which surpasses anything of a similar nature that has been done in other countries. Why Germany in this field should be so far ahead of other countries is only partly explained by the general level of her war preparations; it is largely the result of German experience during the Great War.

THE world war found Germany unprepared for the enormous demands it was to make on her economic organization. More than any other belligerent she suffered from a lack of foodstuffs and raw materials and even the most frantic efforts of her scientists were unable to prevent the slow undermining of her military strength as a result of raw material and food shortage. Now that Germany has resumed the thread which was broken in 1918 she is drawing her political conclusions from the experience of the Great War and post-war technical developments.

The German "defence economists" proceed from the fundamental assumption that the next war will be "total," that is, owing to the mechanization of warfare it will be a war which will involve the putting on a war basis of the whole national life of a country. But, so they argue, it will be too late to carry out this task once the war has started, and therefore preparation in peace time is essential.

There are three main problems. The most crucial of all is the question of raw material and food supplies. In a large range of raw materials Germany is dependent on foreign supplies which could be cut off in the event of war. To counteract that danger it is necessary either to lay in large reserve stocks, or to produce substitutes at home and develop domestic natural sources of supply, or to secure supplies from outside the frontier which cannot be cut.

The first is clearly an impossibility, as no accumulated stocks could be large enough to fulfil the demands of modern war for any length of time to say nothing of the enormous expenditure involved. But the other two alternatives are both taken very seriously. The whole striving for Autarkie which is so characteristic of National Socialist Germany, is really prompted by military considerations. Plants are being built for the production of synthetic petrol, rubber, aluminium, and staple fibre and ores of the poorest quality are mined. The Government, of course, is giving its fullest support to these measures.

As for the securing of foreign raw material and food resources, the German economic and political penetration into the Balkans is of utmost significance. For not only are all the Balkan States large exporters of foodstuffs, but Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are rich in bauxite, copper and tin. True, Germany continues to be dependent on foreign supplies, but owing to the efforts made during the last three years this dependence has been greatly reduced.

THE second problem of Defence Economics which Germany has successfully tackled is that of transport. With the development of the air arm the danger that the enemy might be able to destroy communications in the back of the army and prevent supplies from reaching the front has become extremely acute. By building a vast net of the most "luxurious" motor roads, stretching over the whole of Germany, the German general staff in two years will be able to boast that it has the most complete domestic traffic system of any country in the world.

Thirdly, there is the problem of preparing those industries which are now working for ordinary consumption to switch over to war production at a moment's notice. Here, of course, the fact that the German Government has dictatorial powers greatly simplifies the relatively strict control of industry which it requires.

Many other instances could be given of the thoroughness with which Germany is preparing herself for war. But the picture would not be complete without calling attention to the intense propaganda which has been let loose on the German people under the name of Defence Economics. There is today no German newspaper or periodical that does not regularly publish long articles on the more popular aspects of Defence Economics. The universities have created special chairs for this new science, and the schools have made it a permanent part of their curriculum. War, indeed, is prepared very thoroughly in Germany.

"THE NEW AND THE OLD". Photograph by E. M. Holiday, 870 Saskatchewan Crescent East, Saskatoon, of the bridge under construction over the North Saskatchewan River at Ceepee Crossing. The ancient ferry which it is replacing can be seen in the left foreground.

MINES

(Continued from page 35)

in gold. It remains for work to determine whether there is any important quantity of the high grade.

0 0

Athona, in addition to the indicated large tonnage of $4 ore, now reports two deposits of higher grade in a quartzite mass. The mass itself is 800 ft. in width. The two orebodies under exploration in this mass carry $9.20 in gold across 12 ft. and $11.97 per ton across 16 ft. in width.

0 0

Greene Stabell reports a recent improvement in average grade of ore going through the mill.

0 0

Perron Gold produced 482 ounces of gold from 2441 tons of ore treated during the first half of September.

0 0

Morris Kirkland has placed its mill in operation. The equipment is all turning over and will be gradually tuned up to capacity of 100 tons per day.

0 0

Stadacona Rouyn has completed its new mill of 200 tons per day and the plant is in full operation this week.

0 0

Manitoba and Eastern plans to develop lower levels before deciding upon mill construction. With this in view, the shaft has been continued to 400 ft. in depth where another level is now being established.

0 0

Madson Red Lake is steadily adding to indicated ore tonnage. Diamond drill hole No. 30 intersected $6.10 per ton across 39 feet at a depth of 360 ft. The length of the ore zone has been increased about 30 per since the general report by the management of Howey Gold.

0 0

Moneta Porcupine is going ahead with installation of a plant capable of carrying work to 1,100 ft. in depth. The exceedingly rich diamond drill cores across big widths has aroused the old Porcupine gold field. The outstanding core was No. 10 which carried $90 in gold per ton across nine and a half feet. Hole No. 11 carried $27 in gold across 36 ft. Plans of underground development call for sinking of a three-compartment shaft to 500 ft. in depth.

0 0

God's Lake is milling close to 160 tons of ore daily, with mill heads averaging $13.50 to the ton. By Christmas the crosscuts will reach the main ore zone at the new lower levels. In the meantime, the shaft is down to the 900 ft. level.

0 0

Lake Shore, with a surplus of over $12,000,000, has accumulated a greater surplus than any other gold mine in Canada. The treasury contains around $9,000,000 in cash, and the open question has presented itself as to why these funds should not be placed in circulation.

0 0

Darkwater has completed installation of a mining plant, and the sinking of the shaft commenced this week. The shaft will be carried to 300 feet in order to open two levels.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto).
October 19

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar 6% Pfd.	4.90	5.20
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% Pfd.	44.00	
Andian National Corp.	47.00	48.25
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% Pfd.	14.00	15.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar	62.75	64.00
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% Pfd.	115.00	117.00
Can. Industries "B" Com.	238.00	
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	164.00	165.50
Can. Westinghouse	76.00	
Chase, A. W. 2.00 Pfd. bonus	26.00	
Dom. Found. & Steel Com.	60.00	
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	85.00	
Goderich Elevator & Transit	9.25	10.75
Great Lakes Paper Pfd.	16.00	17.00
Hayes Steel Prod. Com.	1.00	
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	106.00	108.00
Reliance Grain Common	6.00	
Standard Fuel 6½% Pfd.	105.00	
United Steel "A" Pfd.	10.00	11.00
Willards Chocolates Pfd.	20.00	26.00
TRUST & LOAN STOCKS		
Chartered Trust	82.00	87.00
Commercial Finance Common	2.25	
Guelph Out. Inv. Par $50.00	47.00	52.50
London & Western Trust	52.00	56.00
Premier Trust		
Prudential Trust	3.25	
Sterling Trust	30.00	35.00
Traders Fin. Inc. Rts.	10.00	
Traders Fin. "B" 5% Pfd. bonus	85.00	
Trusts & Guarantee	30.00	32.50
Waterloo Trusts & Savings	58.00	
INSURANCE STOCKS		
British American Assce.	50.00	
Canadian Life Assce.	520.00	530.00
Canadian Ins. Shares	11.00	12.50
Confederation Life 20% pd.	112.00	116.00
Crown Life Ins.	162.00	
Dominion Life 50% pd.	287.00	300.00
Empire Life 25% pd.	7.50	8.75
Great West Life Assce.	282.00	292.00
Guar. Co. of N.A. fully pd.	210.00	
Imperial Life	215.00	
Manufacturers Life Ins.	240.00	255.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	20.50	23.00
Sun Life Assurance	525.00	540.00
Western Assurance Com.	45.00	47.00

AMONG ENGLISH INNS

HARDWICK INN

● The Hardwick Inn—and a very old hostelry it is—guards one of the gates of the Duke of Devonshire's Hardwick Hall.

The cellophane pocket pouch guards the quality of Wakefield pipe tobacco so that you may enjoy to the full its delightful English flavour.

Wakefield
ENGLISH MIXTURE

3 COPPER STOCKS
With Attractive Speculative Possibilities

WAITE AMULET MINES
—Copper— —Zinc—

ALDERMAC COPPER CORPN.
—Copper— —Sulphur—

SHERRITT GORDON MINES
—Copper— —Zinc—

Reviews on the stocks will be forwarded on request.

S. R. Mackellar & Co.

Members The Toronto Stock Exchange. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Members Canadian Commodity Exchange Inc.

21-23 MELINDA STREET TORONTO

BRANCHES—HAMILTON, KITCHENER, CHATHAM, WOODSTOCK, OSHAWA, COBOURG, TRENTON, KINGSTON

HOT-SHOT
THE MONEY SAVING ANTI-FREEZE ALCOHOL
SAFE & SURE
Product of GOODERHAM & WORTS Limited
FOR SALE AT GARAGES AND FILLING STATIONS

When a man wants to join our sales staff

With 63 years of experience we know that it requires men of high type to succeed in the life insurance business and we will accept no other. Furthermore we know what men must do in order to achieve success, and extensive training is offered.

It is significant that even during depression years the business of the London Life steadily increased. This indicates both public confidence in this Company and efficiency on the part of our representatives.

Established 1874
London Life
Insurance Company
"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"
HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA

Head Office Montreal

Modern, efficient banking service — backed by resources, experience and reputation of 118 years' successful operation.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $800,000,000

DEVELOPING CANADIAN BUSINESS

For 80 years The Bank of Toronto has encouraged sound business enterprise in times of prosperity or adversity. Today, as usual, it stands ready to grant loans to sound and progressive business organizations and individuals.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Established 1855

BT236D

THE "NEW GOLD STANDARD"

(Continued from page 33)

example, buying British goods, will buy sterling immediately he has placed his order in the United Kingdom. If sterling is bought at that time, then there is no loss due to exchange differences. In the past it has not always been possible to obtain sterling or other currencies when required. In such cases the order has been placed without cover and money has been lost or exchange profits have been made. Some speculators like to trade under such conditions but the average business man cannot afford to take the risk. So he asks the seller to protect him against loss or failing that, he buys the required goods at home. The general effect in such cases is nervousness on the part of both importer and exporter and a restriction of trade.

Under the new arrangement both parties to the transaction are certain of two things, that exchange rates will not show wide fluctuations and also that adequate amounts of currency can be obtained for coverage. So the first condition of freer international trade, which is confidence in the value of the exchange unit, has been established. The legitimate trader knows that he can do business with less trouble and at less expense and is in a position to plan for the future instead of trading from week to week.

CURRENCY stabilization also makes imperative all those special duties established to offset the effects of a depreciated currency. When Britain abandoned gold in 1931, Canada established currency dump duties, applying to British goods to the extent of the difference between the exchange rates of sterling and the dollar. These currency duties were necessary at the time to protect Canadian industries from dumping, but they caused an enormous amount of trouble and much bad feeling between Canada and the mother country. Stabilization wipes out such duties and the ill will that arose from them, leaving only the ordinary customs tariffs.

The effects of actual devaluation of the former "gold bloc" currencies, which is part of the stabilization agreement, are tremendously important. When such countries were on gold, they were forced to erect all sorts of barriers against "cheap" imports from countries with devalued currencies. Now there is no need for such restrictions and many of them automatically disappear and Canada and other countries will find wider markets for their goods.

Not only will European nations subscribing to the agreement be able to import more freely; devaluation has reduced the prices of their goods in terms of the dollar and sterling and their exports should increase. France, Switzerland and Italy, to mention only three countries, produce a wide variety of manufactured articles of which the world stands greatly in need. These goods are now available at prices nearly one-third below those quoted prior to stabilization. The result is obvious and means larger European exports. Already Canadian importers have issued new and lower quotations on a vast range of European goods and have booked substantial orders.

We may say then that the "new gold standard" has not only established confidence in world trade circles, but has already had the effect of expanding international trade. After such a favorable beginning we are moved to consider some of the terms of the agreement to find out if these favorable conditions will continue. We learn again that one condition of support of the franc by the pound and the dollar is that it must not adversely affect economic recovery in the United States or Great Britain. There is also another reservation, declaring that the United States Treasury may refuse to sell gold to the treasuries of other countries after twenty-four hours' notice.

Earlier in this discussion it was observed that Britain and the United States had driven a hard bargain. That seems to be the case for there will be support for the franc only so long as things go well. Yet neither Britain nor France can be accused of selfish motives; It would seem that they sincerely desire an expansion of world trade, which cannot fail to benefit former "gold bloc countries". British statesmen have always believed that the safest guarantee of national prosperity is a healthy international trade. Slowly but surely enlightened opinion in the United States is endorsing the same view. At long last national trade differences are being forgotten in a community of fellowship functioning in the common interest.

There need be no fear, therefore, that the stabilization agreement is a temporary affair or an improper instrument for the task for which it was forged. Currency devaluation of 1931 released world trade from the shackles of economic deflation and currency stabilization at a lower gold value continues that constructive work. But stabilization cannot be regarded as a final act in the economic drama; actually it is another and an immense step forward.

THE international trade picture is therefore bright with promise, but as usual there is a fly in the ointment; it is the economic autarchy now being practised by Germany and Italy in its most intense form. This is where we must reluctantly blend our economics with party politics and hope that the result will not be as bad as it seems. Germany stands aloof and isolated and although not to the same extent, Italy is pursuing a policy of economic self-sufficiency.

What place has economic autarchy in the new eonomic picture? None, we would say, and the fact that it is alien to freer international trade is likely to cause trouble. Many questions arise in relation to this matter but they do not permit of ready answers. If our assumption that stabilization will broaden the external trade of former "gold bloc" countries is right, then Germany will find contrasting markets for her exports or she must export at a loss. Because of her barter system, her imports are already highly expensive and funded by exports. Can she compete in export markets against goods from countries with depreciated currencies when the cost of her imports is already far too high?

This much is clear: if the value of Germany's exports declines because of selling at below cost or because of reduced volume, then her imports will likewise decline, because she can only import by establishing export credits. So it seems that Germany is faced with the prospect of more intense economic self-sufficiency or abandonment of such a policy and collaboration with countries parties to the stabilization agreement. Italy has already made her choice and it seems that she has taken the first step towards abandonment of economic self-sufficiency.

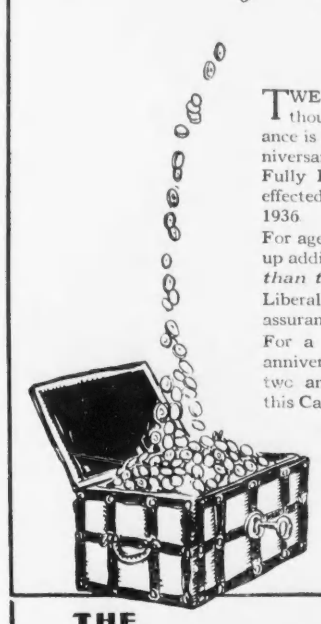
Unquestionably France, the United Kingdom and the United States realized the effect of currency stabilization on German and Italian economic policies. The more imaginative of the European correspondents have said that stabilization is a weapon which democracies will use to fight economic autarchies. Certainly the weapon will be used as a means of facilitating trade between nations and removing prejudices and animosities and to this extent is against policies of economic autarchy practised by any nation.

As a nation subscribing to a democratic form of government and with a profound belief in free trade consistent with proper development of efficient manufacturing industries, Canada cannot do other than endorse the currency stabilization agreement and work for its success in the ways of international trade. But we must not assume that this "new gold standard" is superior to the conventional one in force before 1931. It is at present the most effective instrument that can be devised for broadening international trade and this is the light in which it must be regarded.

The success of the new monetary standard should bring the conventional gold standard much nearer. It has already reduced tariff barriers and possesses the machinery for correcting the maldistribution of gold; it is also a guarantee against injurious deflation of commodity prices and destructive speculation in gold bullion. As it operates and experience is organized, it should eventually produce economic conditions which would permit adoption of the gold standard.

The old gold standard was not defective in itself; it was impotent in the face of world economic disorder. The task is to make conditions favorable for an early return to gold and this the currency stabilization agreement should do, as well as broadening international trade and waging a lusty battle against the forces of economic autarchy.

with profit



TWENTY-THREE dollars for each thousand sum assured in paid up assurance is being added upon the policy anniversary in 1936 to Prudential of London Fully Participating Whole Life Policies, effected in Canada prior to January 1st, 1936.

For ages 29 and under at entry, this paid-up addition to the Sum Assured is *greater than the annual premium.*

Liberal Cash Values of the $23.00 paid-up assurance are allowed if so desired.

For a person aged 30 when his policy anniversary is reached in 1936 (providing two annual premiums have been paid) this Cash Value amounts to $5.72.

Ask the Prudential of London, England, representative to show you the many reasons why it should be the company of your selection.

LIFE - FIRE or CASUALTY

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada: 465 St. John Street, Montreal, Quebec
TORONTO BRANCH, Canada Permanent Bldg., N. E. Cowan, Life Branch Mgr.
HAMILTON BRANCH, 201 Pigott Bldg., J. C. Purdy, Life Branch Manager
LONDON BRANCH, Royal Bank Bldg., G. C. Stevenson, Life Branch Manager

bank with

BARCLAYS

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA) offers a complete service to firms and individuals having domestic banking requirements, and places at the disposal of manufacturers and merchants, the Empire-wide banking services of the Barclays Group of Banks maintaining over 2,900 offices and with resources amounting to nearly three billion dollars.

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL — 214 ST. JAMES STREET
TORONTO — 60 KING STREET WEST

3-2

AGAIN VICTOR IN SPEED AND ACCURACY TEST..

Underwood Sundstrand Machines to replace present equipment in big banking institution after three months' time study shows substantial increase in figuring production

TEST after test held under the stop-watch in the offices of a large, well-known bank proved conclusively that Underwood Sundstrands increased the figuring production of this well-known institution by a substantial margin.

Forging steadily ahead on a sheer basis of demonstrated Performance — backing up advertised claims with repeated stop-watch tests that *prove* its speed, accuracy, durability and simplicity even to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, Underwood Sundstrand continues to replace slow, complex, outmoded machines in all industries.

Underwood Sundstrand increases figuring production because of its extreme ease of operation and its accelerated mechanical responsiveness. There's not an unnecessary key on the keyboard. Column selection is automatic. Touch Figuring develops *naturally* after just a few hours' practice.

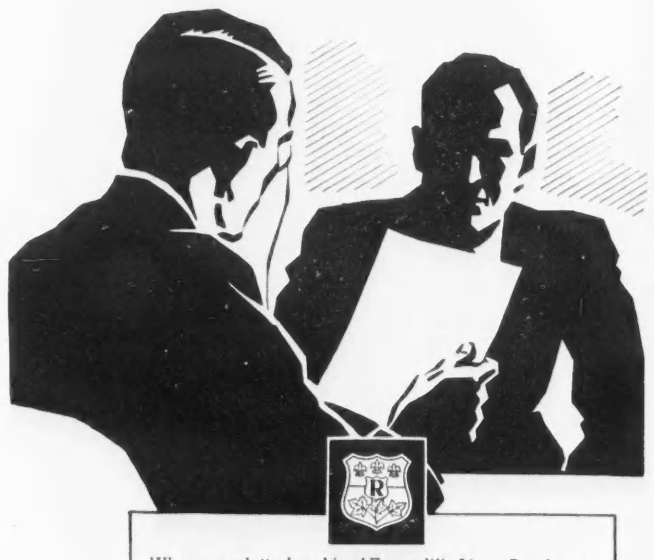
The Underwood Sundstrand not only puts unparalleled speed behind Transit Letter writing, the preparation of Block and Settlement Sheets, but is ideally designed for general purpose listing and proving of all bank transactions.

Write or telephone the nearest Underwood Elliott Fisher Branch and arrange for a trial in your own office and on your own work. No obligation of any kind . . . except ours, which is to prove that an Underwood Sundstrand will give you greater figuring production at a lower cost. Every Underwood Sundstrand Machine is backed by nation-wide, company-owned service facilities.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Speeds the World's Business

UNDERWOOD SUNDSTRAND
ADDING—FIGURING MACHINES

Adding Machine Division
UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER LTD.
Toronto. Branches in All Canadian Cities
J. J. SEITZ, Pres. — J. J. SEITZ, Vice-Pres.



When your letterhead is of Earnscliffe Linen Bond, you have a representative worthy of your organization at the conference which may decide where the business goes. Made of clean new rags and selected pulp, Earnscliffe Linen Bond has the appearance . . . the feel . . . the inspiring crackle that speak of quality. Specify Earnscliffe Linen Bond to your printer.

Made in white and eight business-like colours

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
HIGH GRADE PAPER MAKERS SINCE 1882
MONTREAL
BRANCH OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. MILLS AT ST. JEROME AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.

EARNSCLIFFE LINEN BOND